PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES!

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,386.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
18th Apr.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9502
25th „	MACEDONIA	10517		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6899
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7957		
13th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6519		
27th „	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

* Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th April 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Bolasco	15th May „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 620	Rs. 385	Rs. 180
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 8 0; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	.....	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
NARBUDDA	3,023	Mon. 13th Apr.	9 a.m.	P. D & Co.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 16th Apr	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid 17th Apr.	6 a.m.	direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,023 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Cargo and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Amara and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,806 tons, sailing on or about 16th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AUSTRIA	4598	F. Radessich	1st June 1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5990	R. Belmar	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5899	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5995	N. Chersich	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Seacon House, 23, Ingoh Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	320	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	382	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	462	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	36	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 846 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	..	Apr. 28	....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 15
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 23	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	..	Nov 20	Dec. 5	....	Jan. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Counhs, Thans Cloth, Seal, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Purpose, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all variation, viz: Sanjiges Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino Ribbed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Cotton, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Bennett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMUL DANI, Esq. (Moopim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchun-g	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien' Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagoe-ki	Tsehing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

E. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

In this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES
At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR 10 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 12 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 14-18 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 18-25 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 28-35 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

B. C. VERSUS A. D.

METHUSALEH lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years and wrote all his letters as his fathers did. Why shouldn't he? He had plenty of time business wasn't such a strenuous proposition in those days as it is now. With him it wasn't a case of saving time but of killing time.

But we don't live so long nowadays and most of us have gotten over the Methusaleh idea in the last thirty years. A business man to-day doesn't have any time to waste. In fact, one mark of a successful man is the way in which he utilizes his time.

Think it over. And think what a time saver a

NEW MODEL REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

would be to you

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum, not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Railway to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Name

"DUNLOP"

Signifying Unapproached
Excellence in Tyre Construction

THE NEW DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM

Is now on view at the Show Rooms,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS

FOR

QUALITY.

JAMS, PICKLES, TEAS, COFFEES.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES,
14, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Nature and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ORIENTAL," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Bingo Canvas bags only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

(EASTER HOLIDAYS.)

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA, will run on THURSDAY the 16th April, 1908, instead of on Saturday the 18th, and the Up Express Train will run from Lonavla to Victoria Terminus, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1908, instead of on Monday the 20th to the Usual Timings, on account of the Easter Holidays.

After the latter date the former days of running (Saturdays and Mondays) will be resumed.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 10TH APRIL, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 17th, 18th & 20th instant, being a Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on Tuesday the 14th April, 1908, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retired by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 9th April, 1908, to Saturday, the 25th April, 1908, both the days inclusive

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
SECRETARY.

No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1908.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1907, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 13th April, 1908, at the registered office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 6th April 1908 on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
S. J. GILLUM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING, Co. L
BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE MACHINERY AND PLANTS.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Auctioneers, for the North-Western Railway, have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores Yard, Lahore, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1908, commencing at 7-30 A.M., a lot of 2nd-hand MACHINERY and TOOLS comprising among other articles, the following :—

Pumps of different descriptions.
Rail Presses.
Rail Sawing Machines.
Excavators.
Forges, Portable.
Weighing Machines.
Rock Drilling Machines.
Weigh bridges, 16 feet, graduated for English and Indian weights, to weigh upto 18, 20 and 22 tons.
Steam Hoists.
Travelers or Carriage.
Pike Drivers.
Hot Air Engines.
Tanks, Portable Drums, clips 4' and 8' dia.
Drums Winding.
Boilers Vertical.
Bears Punching Hydraulic,
Machine Mortor Mixing.
Several Girders of Various spans.
Chains, of sizes.
Block Pulley, of sizes.
Wheels and Axles Trollies.
Rope Coir and Manilla, of sizes.
Steel and Iron Bars, of sizes. Rivets, of sizes.

Besides a lot of scrap and other articles will also be sold.

Freight will be charged at Railway Revenue rate over the N. W. Railway for any articles purchased at this Auction and booked to out-Stations.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH APRIL, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW & FORTHCOMING BOOKS,

	Rs. a.
Sweet Life. By K. Rhodes. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth	2 4
The Muscles of the Body, their use and development, containing a complete course of exercise for the development of every muscles in the Body for the Home Club and Gymnasium, by the Editor of Health and Strength. Cr. 8vo., bds.	0 14
Three Miss Graemes By S. Macnaughton. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth ...	2 4
Burlington Art Miniatures. No. 10, Birmingham and Leeds Galleries	1 5
Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers, and Guide to the Export and Import Shipping and Manufacturing Industries of the World, 1908. Super. Rl., 8vo. Cloth	26 4
A Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century. By A. M. Clerke, 4th Edition, revised and corrected, containing six full page Illustrations. Post 8vo. Cloth...	6 9
What to See in England. A Guide to the places of Historic Interest, Natural Beauty of Literary Association. By Gordon Home. Cr. 8vo., illted. Cloth	2 3
The Roman Empire, B. C. 29, A. D. 476. By Stewart H Jones, M.A. Story of the National Series. Cr. 8vo. Cloth	3 12
The Millionaire Girl and other Stories. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth...	2 4
Love Letters that Caused a Divorce. By May Aldington. Cr. 8vo. Paper	0 14
A Short History: Our own Times from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Accession of the King Edward VII. By Justin McCarthy. New Edition, revised and enlarged. Cr. 8vo. Cloth	1 14
A Manual of the Practice and Theory of Medicine. By Sir W. Whitla, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.D. Two Vols. Cr. 8vo., cloth. Renshaw's Manuals.	24 0
The Missing Bridegroom. By J. K. Leys. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth ...	2 4
A Son of the People. By Baroness Orczy. Popular Edition. Cr. 8vo. Cloth	0 14
Minor Maladies and Their Treatment. By L. Williams, M.D., M.R.C.P. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. Cr. 8vo. Cloth	4 6
Indian Folk Tales. Being Side-lights on Village life in Bellespore, Central Provinces. By E. M. Gordon. Cr. 8vo., Cloth	2 10
Isle Raven. By Owen Rhoscomyl. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, Cloth...	2 4
Questions and Answer on Combined Training, 1905. By Capt. H. R. Gall, 2nd Edition, revised in accordance with last amendments	3 1
Landscape Sketching for Military Purposes. By Capt. A. F. U. Green, R. G. A. Sm. 4 c. cloth	3 15
The Tragedy of Korea. By F. A. Mackenzie. With 27 Illustrations. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth	2 4
The Ladies' Field Golf Book By James Braid. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo., paper	0 14
Memoirs of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. M. G., C. I. E. By Sir W. Lee-Warner, K. C. S. I. With Portrait and Maps. Small Demy 8vo., cloth...	12 4
Banks and Their Customers. A practical Guide for all who keep Banking Accounts from the Customers' point of view. By Henry Warren. An entirely new and enlarged edition with introduction by a London Banker. Cr. 8vo., cloth	0 14
A Star of the Salons Julie De Lespinasse. By C. Jebb. With 20 Illustrations. Demy 8vo., cloth	6 0
The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Bulstrode. By Marie van Worst. Colonial Edition. Paper Rs. 1-12, cloth	2 4
India and the Empire. By M. De P. Webb, C. I. E. A consideration of the Tariff problems, with an introduction by Sir E. F. Law, K. C. M. G., K. C. S. I. Cr. 8vo., cloth	3 1
Easter Eggs. By C. Von Schmid. Illustrated by M. V. Wheelhouse, 4to, bds.	2 3
Leaves from a Life. 8vo. Col. A. Female Creevy	5 0
The Medical Annual. A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioners' Index. 1908, 26th year ...	7 7
Motor Cycling. By C. C. Ransome. With 20 Diagrams and half tone Illustrations, Demy 8vo., cloth	6 9
Kim. By Rudyard Kipling. Pocket Edition. Leather gilt, g.e.	4 6

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE
Is in full swing now.
EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.
PRICES ! PRICES ! ! PRICES ! ! !

			Rs.	a.	p.
Ladies' Motor Caps	...	... each	0	14	0
" Woollen Toms	...	... "	0	12	0
" Cotton Vests	...	... "	0	4	0
Silk Voils ...	...	... a yard	1	6	0
Knitting Silk Balls, 100 yds.		... per doz.	1	8	0
Gent's Cawnpore Twill Shirts	...	... each	0	14	0
" Motor Caps	...	... "	0	14	0
" Double Collars	...	... per doz.	2	8	0
" Single "	...	... "	2	0	0
Tubular Ties	...	... "	1	8	0

Don't lose this golden opportunity.
OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.
THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
MEHTA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar P. O. Amritsar (Punjab.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LAST 2 NIGHTS ! LAST 2 NIGHTS !!
OF THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, APRIL 13TH.
OLD HEIDELBURG.
(By Special Request.)
TUE. 14th April.—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE,
(Mr. Cotter's Benefit.)
WED. 15th April.—ALICE, SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
(Miss Hammer's Benefit.)

SPECIAL NOTICE :—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

POPULAR PRICES : Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 Seats.
(Tickets to be Purchased at the Theatre at Night only)
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30 ; Single Seats, Rs. 10, 7-8, 6.
Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15
AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.
DON'T MISS TO SEE
TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
With the latest Novelties of Wonderful, Sensational, Comic, Instructive and most Attractive Films ever shown in India.
Our Fairy Pavillion is fitted with Electric Fans and a most beautiful display of Electric Lights all round.
PRINCESS BAND in attendance.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS to be had in the enclosure.

NOTICE.

The whole concern is entirely under European management.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
THE KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS.
The Marvellous of 20th Century.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
LOCATION : ESPLANADE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
7th Grand Entire Change of Programme.
The Pictures include
City man's busy day (great success, Alhambra Theatre, London.), Hop-O My thumb, (Foury Tale), Vicar's Garden Party (makes you laugh), Cigar Box (Magic), Tragedy in Coal Mine, and many others.
EVERY EVENING TWO SHOWS.
First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11 (S. T.)
EVERY SATURDAY EXTRA THIRD SHOW,
From 11 to 12-30.
EVERY SATURDAY ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
B WHISKY.
Rs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE GAME OF THE DAY.
AUCTION BRIDGE
FOR THREE OR FOUR PLAYERS.
BY
"AUCTIONEER"
14 Annas. (due shortly).

	Rs. a.
BRIDGE CATECHISM. By R. H. Brydges, Author of "Scientific Cards," etc.	2 3
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE with Cases and Decisions by the Committee of the Portland Club. Edited by W. Dalton	0 14
FOSTER'S BRIDGE. A Complete System of Instruction in the Game. New and Revised Edition. (1907)	2
FOSTER'S BRIDGE MAXIMS.	1 5
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE. (Revised 1904). With Cases and Decisions by the Committee of the Portland Club. Edited by W. Dalton...	0 14
POPULAR BRIDGE PLAYER. By Cut Cavendish, Author of "How to Win at Bridge."	0 14
HELLESPONT ON BRIDGE. The Laws and Principles of Bridge, stated and explained, and its Practice. Illustrated by means of Hands played completely through. 5th edition	4 6
FOSTER'S COMPLETE BRIDGE. Together with the Laws	3 1
THE ROBERTSON RULE AND OTHER Bridge Axioms (New Edition). By Edmond Robertson and A. Hide Wollaston. With the Revised Laws of Bridge.	2 0
DOUBLE DUMMY BRIDGE. Being systematic course of readings and complete hands. By various authors. Fully illustrating the tactics of the game of Bridge when all four hands are exposed. Edited and arranged by Ernest Bergholt with the complete Laws of Bridge and an introductory chapter on Double Dummy, by the Editor...	3 1
THE POCKET LAWS OF BRIDGE. With hints to beginners. By W. H. Whitefield ...	0 6
THE BRIDGE WINNER. A guide to success at the game of Bridge. By "Cut Cavendish." Illustrated. Limp Leather	1 8
THE GRAND SLAM. By "Revoke." An Amusing Skit on Bridge	0 14

A LARGE STOCK OF
BRIDGE PLAYING CARDS,
BRIDGE SCORING TABLETS.
A Varied Selection of
BRIDGE CASES AND SETS.
Suitable for Presents.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Corp. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF INDIAN ELECTRO PLATEDWARE, BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND SANDLEWOOD WORK.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Meadows Street, a consignment of Indian artistic electro-plated ware and blackwood and sandlewood work consisting of—

Madras, electro-plated lanterns, prize cups, ostrich egg vases, roller casket, inkstands, peg measures, mounted cocoanut jam pots, Beer mugs, photo frames, toast racks, menu holders, sandlewood Hindoo gods, carved blackwood table, revolving and folding tables, stools, bowl-stands, ebony bowl stands, brass trays with stand (inlaid work), etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 9 dozen accordeons.
1 case electro-plated trays, square, oval, and octagonal ; sizes 20" to 26."
On account of the underwriters :—
F622 1/2—2 cases tin cash boxes.
On account of the concerned :—
A consignment of strong steel cash and document boxes with seven drawers; and velvet lined steel jewel boxes.
A consignment of rich English silver plated trays, bowl and machine chased ; sizes: 20" to 26" and 28."
5 set rich cut glass table glassware,

UNRESERVED SALE
OF
DECORATIVE AND OF USEFUL JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), to the highest bidder, without reserve, a consignment recently arrived of Japanese decorative articles, consisting of—vases, flower pots, cloisonne brass, gold and silver wire inlaid plates, flower holders, bowls, Satsuma plates, large flower pots, with pedestals, 15,27 and 42 pieces tea sets, cups and saucers, tea pots, umbrella stands, glass beads, bamboo reed and rice curtains, cloth embroidered screens, and similar other articles in great variety.

Will be on view three days previous to sale,

A RARE OPPORTUITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS.

Sale of old Chinese Embroidery work.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, a large collection of old and new Chinese embroidery work, consisting of table and teapoy covers, mantle pieces, bed covers, mandarin robes, cushion covers, silver large wall hanging and similar other silk and gold and embroidery work including yellow and red coloured wall hangings, believed to be from the Chinese Imperial palace.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, TO-DAY, MONDAY the 13th April, 1908, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street No. 103, 1-7, 8-10-17 75-79 ; 9-99 107, 97 A, 123-133, case Nos. 405, 416, Tandel Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 176-180 6 8-9, 182-188, 196-200, 185-189, 191-193, 195, 197-199, 201-205, Case Nos. 408, 409, 411, 433, 432, 431, 430, 429, Nishanpada Road.

The materials of building street No. 400—404 case No. 444, Samuel Street.

The materials of building Street No. 13-15, Case No. 226 Doctor Street.

The materials of building Street No. 1, case No. 34, Solanki, Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A PARSEE Gentleman wishes to GIVE LOANS on very moderate interest to respectable European Officials only. Apply Box No. 862, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for Bachelors (Europeans). Terms, &c., on application to Box No. 670, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No 630, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 598, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form. Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office ; 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 1 oco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—English-built VICTORIA, recently re-tyred and repainted set new black brass mounted country harness, with new English reins. Rupees 600. Apply FRANK MUIR, Pali Hill.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants recruited by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Ganeses and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.—AGENTS WANTED by the NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. Lowest Rates obtainable. Liberal Agency terms. Apply W. BURN MAUNDER, 2 Green Street, Bombay.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Night on, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is OPENED for Europeans only. Occupies the central position. Commands excellent Views. Terms Moderate.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locotype Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MUSIC.—VALENTINE DIAS gives TUITION in Violin, Mandoline and Banjo. Apply No. 13 Villa Nova, Parel, Bombay.

OUR QUOTATIONS for MODERN MOTOR CARS with Equipment of Accessories defy all competition. Catalogues, literature, etc., sent free on application Trial runs by appointment.—HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATTAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Lines. Apply BAPOO SHEKKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette." Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—The views about of Mr. JOHN BOYDELL (last Sunday's Dog Show, held on the Maidan) by WHISTLER, date of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Canton,	Kobe.
Calcutta,	Manila.	San Francisco,
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Galpe.
Madras.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be prodduced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

F. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 13/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3/16	unchgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/16	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4.83 5/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p. c.	since	Mar. 19
Do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 1/2	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 5/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 p. c.	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	unchgd	
Interest-Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/8	unchgd	
Exchange on Paris ...	25 1/2	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20.43	1/2	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. Unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 10.000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 60.000
Silver to Hongkong ...	£ 5.000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots... Steady with moderate business
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Dull.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500
Imports ... 10,000
Mid-Americans ... 5·66—01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 7 13/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :–

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·25 +06	5·25 +06	5·25 +03	5·23 +05	5·17 +05
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec Jan.**	
5·13 +05	5·09 +05	5·05 +05	5·04 +04	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 19,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·05+10.
Futures—Month of May 9·36+03 } Advanced on favorable cables and to bull support and short-covering.
Do. do. July 9·40+3

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 1/4—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·70+01
Do. do. July 9·63—unchgd.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...101,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 20,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent... 31,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 561,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 444,000 "
Weekly Exports of Cotton to Japan ... 1,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 6/32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 20/32d. Sellers.
Months—April-May.
Fair Coconadas C. I. F.—3 21/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 25/32d.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed–

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship-57 April-May B. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—46 1/2 April-May—Havre —Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar :–

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

SKIN SALES.

Goat-Skin sale closed to-day quieter and irregular. Prime 1d to 2d higher.
Common 1d lower.
Total sold 6,000.
Sheep Skin sale opened to-day—Fair demand. Madras Prime 2d higher.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [11TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates–

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. to 1s. 3 57-32d. for telegraph transfers and 1s 3 7-8d. for bankand Bank bills. The requirements for the mail were already satisfied and Banks sold very little to-day. Credits remain very scarce but Banks are unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight Far Eastern rates are easier in consequence of weaker silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13/16d.	to 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27/32d.	to 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.	
Do. 6 months'sight.	1s. 4 1/8d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168	
Do. 3 months'sight—Marks	137 1/4	
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	138 3/4	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	185 1/2	

Government Paper.

The Market opened quiet at 96 9-16 for cash and settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business is reported but probably rates are fairly steady. The Bazaar have a rumour that the Bank of Bengal Cash balance is up nearly Rs. 20 lacs which goes to support the general upward tendency at the Market.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 9	Buyers.
Apl.-May	„ 96 9	

Sullion :–

Far silver in London is advised at 25 3-16 ready and 25 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York being steady at 54 1-2. The local market has been steadier to-day the ready rate, which opened at 65 5-16, closing at 65 1-2. Forward rates are also better and close as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The Market is quiet and unchanged. There is no improvement in the general demand and business is dragging. For Bengals there is a small inquiry for May delivery, but sellers are scarce, and rates close steadier.

For ready cotton there was a limited demand at Colaba this afternoon but prices were steady. Holders show no inclination to reduce rates in spite of the continued poorness of demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	260	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	195	„
Bagalkot Bijapur	216	„
Good Westerns	219	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239 40	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil.

Future Delivery Prices :–

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	A.-S.
5·22 −03	5·22 −03	5·22 −03	5·16 −01
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·12 −01	5·07 −01	5·04 −01	5·03 −01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The Market is firmer and prices are again advancing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	„ 8 14 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The Market is steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs 9 8 6	R. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„ 9 10 6	R. T.
„ „ Yellow Gujerat,	„ 10 4 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The Market is quiet but steady with little enquiry

We quote :—

Muggy...	Rs. 54 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 57 8 0	
„ Scrunderaod ...	„ 55 0 0	

Poppyseed :–

April—May ... ... Rs. 11 6 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 32 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

Mowraseed :–

Rs. 5 10 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 4 6 R.T.
Tone—Firmer.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into, Bombay during the 24hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	6,284 bales.
Wheat	2,592 cwts.
Linseed	3,332 „
Rapeseed	8,272 „
Gingellyseed	3,133 „
Poppyseed	1,556 „
Groundnuts	384 „
Castorseed	8,902 „
Rice	2,389 „
Myrabollams	8,267 „
Cottonseed	7,074 „
Mowraseed	1,503 „
Gram	1,778 „
Jowar	2,366 „
Maize	17 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7-16	unchgd	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1-2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1-8	1-8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 13-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3-16	unchgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5-16	unchgd	
Do. in New York ...	54 1-2	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1-2	1-2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 1-2	1-2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	19 nlto
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1-2	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 5-8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1-4	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,90,000. Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Sales of East Indian... ... ... 100 „
Imports... ... ... nil
Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·65—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :–

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·21 −04	5·21 −04	5·21 −04	5·19 −03
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·14 −03	5·09 −04	5·05 −03	5·02 −03	5·01 −03

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...Mutilated.
Do. do. last year ... ...
Exports to Great Britain ... ...Mutilated.
Do. to Continent ... ...12,000 bales
Spot Cotton—10·05 unchanged

Futures—Month of May, 9·26—10 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and to bearish weekend statistics.
Do. Do. July 9·30—10 }

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 1/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·26—04
Do do July 9·57—06
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London... ... 7,950 bales.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 3,460,000 „
„ „ „ East Indian 215,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...10,140,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	49,000	bales
„ Sold on Speculation	.....	
„ Sold for Exportation	3,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	83,000	„
„ Actual Exports	11,000	„
„ Week's Imports	31,000	„
„ Stock	881,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	300	„
„ Sold on Speculation	.....	
„ Sold for Exportation	.....	
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers	800	„
„ Actual Exports	600	„
„ Week's Imports	1,000	„
„ Stocks	16,000	„
Afloat Americans	70,000	„
„ Indian	6,000	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar :–

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14 3
Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	1,125
Bangalore Bank...	...	...	*Sellers* 120
Commercial Bank	...	...	18
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...		65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... ...	80
Do, do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	150
Coral	170
Kamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Pinnevelly	500
Padpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	7*1s. 6d.*
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Sellers*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) *Sellers*	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909) *Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	*9s. 6d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Sellers*	16*s. 3d.*
East Ind a Tea & Produce... ...	20*s.*
Indian Aluminium ... ... *Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... *Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Sellers*	96
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	100
Madras Electric Tramways ...	*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid) ...12*s. 6d.*	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96	
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium ... ... *Sellers*	85
New Mysore Manganese ... ...19*s. 3d.*	
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Sellers*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Sellers*	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... *Sellers*	75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent, ...	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid) ...	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	45*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17*s. 6d.* paid ...	...14*s. 3d.*
Balaghat, fully paid	5*s.*
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid ...	13*s.*
Burma Ruby Mines	...9*s. 9d.*
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...5*s. 3d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid) ...	3*d.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...9*s. 3d.*
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	2*s.*
Glenrock	3*d.*
Goldfields of Dharwar	...5*s. 3d.*
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3*d.*
Hosur Gold Mines (10*s. 4d.* paid) ...	... 1*s.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...26*s. 3d*
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42*s. 6d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s. 6d.* paid)	... 4½*d.*
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-17-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½*d.*
Mysore West (19*s.* paid)... ...	... 1½*d.*
Mysore Wynaad (19*s.* paid) ...	1½*d.*
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8,
Namdydroog, fully paid	... 21*s. 9d.*
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	10*s.*
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	15*s.*
Sangli, 12*s.* paid	2*s. 9d.*
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5-8
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s.* paid ...	... *Nom.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE Moreton Hampstead (Devonshire) Parochial Committee were to meet in a room of the public library, usually occupied by a ladies' club. When the councillors arrived they found the room occupied by ladies playing cards; there were no seats for them, and they had to learn against the walls. The players ignored their presence, until the chairman asked the ladies to leave. This they declined to do, and matters became very lively. The chairman, after further unsuccessful appeals, said: "We shall have to adjourn this meeting to another place. We are men who run away, but we shall live to fight another day." The councillors then left, to the accompaniment of vigorous hand-clapping by the ladies. The last of the members was hustled out by the ladies, who were very enthusiastic over their victory.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

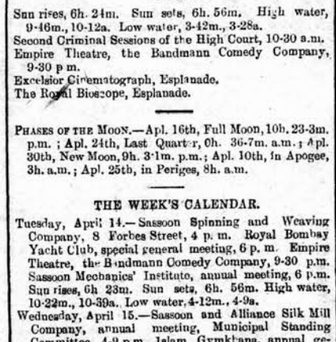
OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MINNE—DREW—April 8, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev. C. F. Brew, Garrison Chaplain, Ernest Walter Minne, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, of Southport, Isle of Wight, England, to Ethel Lilian Mildred, second daughter of Capt. G. Drew, late Military Works Services, and Mrs. Drew, of Basingstoke, Hants, England, and Madras.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY
SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS-EMBROIDERED and EMBROIDERED : CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.



"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs.	a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1	0
„ „	3 „ „	1	8
„ „	4 „ „	2	8
CHIRETTOVIN.....	per 24 „ „	2	8
„	„ 12 „ „	1	8

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs.	a.	
HIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of	25	0	12
„ „	„ „	100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	„ „	25	0	12
„ „	„ „	100	1	12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	„ „	25	0	12
„ „	„ „	100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	„ „	25	0	12
„ „	„ „	100	1	12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED ...	„ „	25	0	12
„ „	„ „	100	1	12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9·46m., 10·12a. Low water, 3·42m., 3·28a.

Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23·3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36·7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 14.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-23m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-9a.

Wednesday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, annual meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Ice manufacturing Company, 15-17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, last performance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 56m. High water, 10-56m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-47a.

Thursday, April 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 11-30m., 11-32a. Low water, 5-8m., 5-23a.

Friday, April 17.—Good Friday, General Holiday in that meeting It was a fact that Ashnasharees objected to pay dasoon and others to the Aga Khan. One of the rules prepared by his Jamat was that permission should be obtained to marry an Agakhani and that permission would not be required in the case of a Sunni. His uncle was one of the four people attacked when the murders were committed. His uncle was stabbed and it was in consequence of a religious animosity. He had left the old Jamat on account of a notice published in the papers and on account of one of the trustees being excommunicated. Another reason was that the management of the Jamatkhana was not properly conducted. It was entrusted to men of no importance. Witness said that one of the reasons for forming a separate Jamat was that they objected to the Khoja Imami Ismail religion. He said he cannot swear that Khojas were called Ismailis because Ismail, son of Jaffer Saduck, succeeded him as Imam. Nor could he swear that Khojas were called Imami Ismail is because they believe that Aga Khan is a representative of Shah Ismail; nor could he swear that Aga Khan was the representative of Shah Ismail or that he had the "Nuir" of of Ali on him. Witness said he did not know if there are large followers of Aga Khan who are not Khojas. He was seven years old when he first kissed the hands of Aga Khan. He kissed the hands because he was taught to do so.

Why did you not kiss the hand of the present Aga Khan? I did not go there. There was no occasion.

You never kissed his hand in your life? I did not kiss his hand.

None of your Ashnasharee Jamat would go and kiss the hand of Aga Khan?

It is contrary to the Ashnasharee faith to do so? That I do not know.

Witness said that he did not remember if he had kissed the hand of any other Sayyid. He had kissed the hand of Ali Shah, but he did not remember when he had kissed. Regarding the Gnans witness said that he had heard they were recited in the Jamatkhana. He did not know if they were supposed to have been written by Pir Suddaruddin and Pir Hassan Kabiruddin.

The Judge: Have you learnt any of them by heart?

The witness: No.

Continuing witness said that he had no idea of what the Gnans were about. He had heard that the kissa of Imam Hussain was recited in the Jamatkhana, but he was not present there. All the Majlis that he attended were at private houses. He had never heard the Ziareth said in the Jamatkhana.

Did you ever attend the Sunni Musjid? Formerly I used to go there occasionally.

Continuing witness said he was never a Sunni. In Ziareth, the names of the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imams were recited.

Questioned as to whether he had read the book published by Sachdina Nanji, witness said he might have seen it and that his old firm might have purchased copies of it. He did not remember the contents of the book.

The publication of that book was stopped by the Police? Yes.

Continuing witness said that it was not stopped for writing anything against Aga Khan, but it was stopped for some obscene language used by the writer in describing some religious ceremony, and that was "Kacharia Punth" The book was dedicated to Fazulbhai Visram who was a great leader of the new Jamat.

Have you been to Haji Bibi's house since this suit was filed? No.

You and your family have been hostile to Aga Khan for great many years? No.

Was Sachdina hostile to him? I do not know that.

If your family was not hostile, how is that you have not made any voluntary offerings to the Aga Khan? I do not know that.

Your father's mother was a staunch follower of Aga Khan? I do not know that.

Continuing witness said that he had never placed the Koran on his head. It was not contrary to the Ashnasharee faith to put the Koran on the head.

The Judge: Are you a religious Muhammadan or a casual Muhammadan?

The witness: I was a Muhammadan and I am a Muhammadan, but I am not a fanatic.

Continuing witness said that he would read those members of the family of Aga Khan holy who were descended from Hassan Ali. He would not regard the descendants of Khalilulla as holy. Khalilullah had nothing to do with the Khojas. Hassan Ali was the Sayyid of the Khojas. Witness did not know how Hassan Ali came to be regarded as the Sayyid of the Khojas. He was taught to regard them so.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluck, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rehimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scot and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced on Saturday last by Mr Bahadurji continuing the examination of Rahimtoola Gangji.

Before your secession, did any question arise as to whether Aga Khan was Hassar Imam? No.

Continuing witness said that they believed Aga Khan as Pir. Hassanabad urs was a fair hel there and witness had paid his subscription. The urs was held by Hassan Ali Shah. Witness said that there were entries in his books showing that payments were made for writing up the benediction in books. Witness said, he was not present at the sale at Talsufra. With reference to the suits against him, witness said that before the consent decree was taken, the sanction of the Advocate-General was obtained. So far as he was concerned, the suit against him was dismissed and there was no truth in the allegations made against him in the suits. Witness said that he had not heard Madwani Doowa, but he had seen joining hands.

Mr. Inverarity then continued the cross-examination of Fazulbhai Jummabhai Lalji.

For how many years' you

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

WATSON'S NO. 10
VERY FINE
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
ALL WINE MERCHANTS
AND
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for—
JAMES WATSON & CO., LD.
DUNDEE.

PIANO PLAYERS,
ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
THE CHOICEST STOCK
and LOWEST PRICES.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

... NEMESIS' ...
A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—
MALARIAL ... Fever.
BILIOUS ... Fever.
PLAGUE ... Fever.
CONTINUOUS ... Fever.
SIMPLE ... Fever.
PLEASE TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1
PACIFIC
LOCAL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS,
FORT.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ
THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.
A journal mainly written for Investors
LATEST ADVICES REGARDING
PREMIUM BONDS
BY EVERY MAIL.
Single Copy ... ... As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ...Rs. 10
Published Every Saturday.
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly requested. We are quite confident of the result.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, contains a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, or Movements, also of Rates into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists, and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour Mails, and Rates of publication, and Arrivals and Departures on or on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures on or about during the Week ; Harbour and Engagements, Announcements, Subscription a year Rs. 10, single ,, 27 Annas 6. Bombay Gazette Office, Meadows Street.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.
THE BOMBY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000
HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
GUARANTEE CURE for all disorders of a nervous nature, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Dyspepsia, Asthma and all chronic diseases
Literature and advice free,
FREE CONSULTATION, 9-30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
No. 75/1, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Rates quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 8 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ELECTRIC
WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT.
BY MOHAMED ALI, B.A., (OXON.)
PRICE] [8 ANNAS.
THIS presentment of a perennial topic has the merit of originality. It contains candid criticism of all political parties without bias on any side and is an extremely accurate analysis of the present situation. Most favourably reviewed by English, Anglo-Indian and Indian Journals in Leading articles.
To be had of M. A. BASHIR & Co.,
133 KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, APRIL 13 1908.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

BOMBAY millowners, who endorse the views expressed at the recent meeting of the Millowners' Association by Mr. Bomanji Petit, as to the "odious and iniquitous excise duty," will read with interest an article written by Sir Roper Lethbridge in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* for pril, entitled "The proposed abolition of the Indian Cotton Duties." Sir Roper declares that the British cotton mills and the Indian cotton mills between them are easily capable of supplying all the needs of the consumers of both countries and their natural advantages would easily enable them to do so, but for the deflection of trade from its natural channels by the up-to-date fiscal policy of Germany and the other protected commercial nations. All that is necessary, in his opinion, is that the Indian Government should be permitted to abolish both the Customs duties on British cotton goods and the excise duties on Indian cotton goods, while, to equalise the transactions as between Britain and India, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer should make a substantial reduction on the present exorbitant British duties imposed on Indian tea, sugar and tobacco. Such a favourable opportunity for this great reform as the present, both on the British side and on the Indian, in the view of Sir Roper Lethbridge, may perhaps never occur again. "On the one hand," he writes, "the Indian revenues have shown such marvellous elasticity under the stimulus of the recent currency and exchange legislation that the Indian Finance Minister is literally running about to find the most suitable objects to which he may devote his surpluses. He talks quite lightly about sacrificing the whole of the five and a half millions of the opium revenue for the sake of the *beaux yeux* of Mr. Lupton, M.P., Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., and the other lights of the Anti-Opium Traffic Society—although Mr. John Morley last year, with that awkward old-fashioned honesty of his, which is so dreadfully inconvenient to the modern Liberalism, pointed out to Mr. Lupton that such a sacrifice might be held to be satisfying our British righteousness at the cost of our Indian revenue! Only within the last year or two the Government of India has been able to make the most notable reduction in various branches of taxation, while retaining these cotton duties, though absolutely pledged in such circumstances to their abolition." Unfortunately for Sir Roper Lethbridge and the value of his article, it must have been penned and in proof some considerable time before Mr. Baker presented his Budget Estimates for 1908-09, or he would have found that, instead of running about to find the most suitable objects to which to devote his surpluses, the Financial Member had to provide against famine and to put a stop to all works of public utility beyond such as are of the most pressing necessity.

The present therefore is not an opportune time, much less the highly favourable opportunity which Sir Roper Lethbridge was led to suppose it was, in view of the financial situation, though hereafter it may be that the suggestion he throws out may some day be turned to practical advantage. In support of his case for the abolition of the duties he shows that while the Excise returns reveal the fact that the cotton-milling industry of India barely doubled its total output during the ten years that followed the imposition of the excise, the Customs-house returns display the fact that the imports of cotton manufactures from Germany and other protected foreign countries were actually quadrupled during the same period. "Both the German cotton industry—so far as the import of cotton goods into India was concerned—and the Indian cotton industry were nascent industries at that time, and both required some small amount of protection for their establishment. The foreigners took care to secure it for themselves by the protection of their home markets as well as subsidising lines of great ocean-going steamers to take goods at low freights. And the natural result was what anyone possessing the smallest amount of common-sense would know it must be, that the foreigner reaped a rich reward by quadrupling his imports of cotton piece-goods into India within ten years." What he wishes to emphasize is that "owing to the antediluvian fiscal policy which we force on India at the point of the bayonet, the expansion of her nascent cotton industry is so greatly impeded, while the inroads of foreign protected industry are so greatly encouraged, that while the value of the imports of cotton manufactured goods from Germany and the other Protectionist States have increased from £407,039 in 1896-1897 to £1,828,332 in 1905-6, the Indian manufacture has barely doubled." Moreover, British imports have only increased by about fifty per cent.; so the foreigner, no one else, has benefited by the countervailing duties which Mr. Bomanji Petit denounced the other day as unnecessary, iniquitous and unjust.

It appears what stirred Sir Roper Lethbridge to action in this matter was the perusal of Sir Henry Fowler's letter in the *Spectator* in January last, in which he urged the abolition of "a troublesome and vexatious impost that for the last thirteen years has harassed and impeded the progress of the cotton industry, both in Great Britain and also—by reason of the inquisitorial action of the countervailing excise duties imposed on the products of all Indian cotton mills—in India itself." In his letter Sir Henry traced the history of the imposition, showed that the duties had only been imposed because of "the financial embarrassments owing mainly to the fall in the value of the rupee," and asserted that "the shamefully extortionate and inquisitorial excise duties on the products of the Indian cotton mills were imposed under the order of the Liberal Government, of which he was a member, not for the value of the revenue obtained from them—which is comparatively trifling—but because a Free Trade British Government could not permit the Government of India to impose import duties on Lancashire and Lanarkshire goods without a countervailing excise duty." It is useless to deny that the duties are unpopular and that they were not vigorously opposed. But it does not appear that except at intervals, and that in a not very strenuous manner, has any attempt been made to bring about their abolition. Although we cannot agree with Sir Roper Lethbridge that the present is a particularly auspicious moment to bring a blunderbus to the head of the Secretary of State, it is time to prepare for a serious agitation, to formulate facts and figures and a representation to Government showing to what extent the Indian industry has been hampered and how British trade has suffered—all to the advantage of the foreigner, as has been represented. All those facts and figures are set forth in reports presented to Government by its own officials, but it is desirable that their purport and inner significance shall be lucidly set before those responsible for the results of the action of thirteen years ago.

VOTES AND KISSES.

HISTORY repeats itself in political contests as in more romantic affairs. Lord Kerry, the Conservative Candidate for West Derbyshire, will have a Duchess as one of his canvassers, not only because she is his sister, but because she is the wife of the ex-Member whose succession to the House of Lords as Duke of Devonshire has created the contest. And this will not be the first time that a Duchess of Devonshire has canvassed in a Parliamentary contest. One of the most beautiful women who ever adorned English Society was Georgiana Spencer, daughter of the first Earl of that name, who was married by the fifth Duke of Devonshire, and of whom Gainsborough said, "She is too hard for me." The great painter had spent a lot of time trying to make the Duchess's mouth appear on canvass as beautiful as it was in reality; but failing to achieve that result, he, in sheer exasperation, finally drew a wet brush across the picture, and gave up in despair. Horace Walpole, Wroxall, Samuel Johnson, Fox, and Peter Pindar have all left their testimony to her beauty; while Gainsborough, Reynolds, Cosway, Downman and Nixon have left pictures of her which show her to have been the loveliest woman of her time. She exerted considerable political influence in her day, and in her earnest efforts to secure the return of Fox at the famous Westminster election of 1784 canvassed personally some of the roughest streets in London, coarsely received but never daunted, and gladly exchanged kisses for promises of votes. Duchess Georgiana was as clever as she was beautiful, and her poetry was occasionally of a high order. She had a caustic wit, and her mordant epigram on the Peerage is by no means without its application to-day: When a peerage they give to some son of the earth Yet he still is the same as before, 'Tis an honour, if gained as the premium of worth, But exposes a block-head the more.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD CAYLEY.

Sir Richard Cayley, in announcing whose death day before yesterday Reuter misspelt the name as Caley, was a former Chief Justice of Ceylon, to which island he had gone out to practise as a barrister. He would have completed his seventy-fifth year on the 22nd of this month. He entered the legal branch of the Ceylon Government and became successively District Judge of Candy in 1872, a Puisne Judge of the supreme Court in 1873, Queen's Advocate in 1876, and finally Chief Justice in 1879. He succeeded in the latter high post Sir John Phear, who died on exactly the same day as Sir Richard three years ago on 7th April 1905 at the age of 80. Phear before he went as Chief Justice to Ceylon was for twelve years a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Ceylon has had some eminent literary men among its Chief Justices, like Sir Alexander Johnston, one of the founders of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, and patron of Victor Jacquemont, Sir Emerson Tennent, the author of the standard book on the island, and Sir Edward Creasy, the well-known historian and author of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles." But though Sir Richard Cayley succeeded these men, he was not literary like them. His bent was rather mathematical—he was educated at the great mathematical college of St. John's, Cambridge,—and in this he resembled his cousin, Professor Arthur Cayley, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Cambridge. He was for some time member of the Legislative and also of the Executive Council of Ceylon, and retired from the Chief Justice-ship in 1888. His brother Henry Cayley was Deputy Surgeon-General of the Bengal Army and served in the Indian Mutiny. A son of the latter and nephew of Sir Richard, Dr. Cyril Henry Cayley, was for several years in the service of our Bombay Municipality as one of the Divisional Health Officers of our City till his promising career was cut short by death some time ago.

SIR HENRY NORMAN AND THE VICEROYALTY.

THERE has always been in India a great deal of discussion as to the reasons which induced the late Sir Henry Wylie Norman to decline the Viceroyalty of India, after having accepted the offer tendered by Lord Kimberley on behalf of the Liberal Government in 1893. Our readers will remember that among the various reasons assigned two have been repeated *ad nauseam*. One is that Sir Henry Norman changed his mind because of something that appeared, to his disadvantage, in a Calcutta native paper after the fact of his appointment had been published. The other is that there was a private obstacle which Sir Henry Norman realised would have made his relations with Anglo-Indian society intolerable. Those who wish for light on the matter may turn to the biography written by Sir William Lee-Warner, and published the other day by Smith, Elder and Co. Dealing with the point in question the biographer refers to the current belief that Norman was warned against acceptance by friends in India, and also to the frequent statement that the appointment was accompanied by conditions which he could not accept. He then quotes a few illuminating entries from Norman's diary. The old soldier, then 67 years of age, was at the time Acting Governor of Queensland and the Home Government wished him to relieve Lord Lansdowne before the end of the year. Writing in his diary on September 3, Norman says that he had telegraphed his acceptance on condition that he might "go home and receive outfit and passage allowance." On the day following he prays: "God grant that the Viceroyalty may be blessed." A fortnight later he is depressed at the prospect, and on September 19 we have the following entry:—"I cannot face the Viceroyship, and after much anxiety and doubt have telegraphed to Lord Kimberley. I feel I am not equal to five years of arduous work, and I should probably break down."

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

THE comments of the Bristol delegate at the Glasgow Conference of Postal and Telegraph clerks on the subject of the Indian strike are fairly gratuitous. No one approves the policy of delaying the public service, not even the men who have felt themselves compelled to cease work. The grievances of the signallers have not been dealt with in a capable, much less in a sympathetic, manner, and we are glad to find that the Chambers of Commerce have made a representation to the Government of India on the subject. The loss to the public, caused by the failure to deal promptly and efficaciously with the difficulty, has already been enormous, and there need be no surprise that the trading community has been moved to action. Apparently there is a want of men of business experience and capacity in the Department of Commerce and Industry, or they would have been able to remove the grievances of the telegraphists, not weeks, but months ago.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the Right Hon. John Morley is to remain Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet. Whether he accepts a peerage or not matters little, if anything, to us in India. His Radical friends may regret that he accepts, so as to retain office or for any other reason, for they are apt to regard any legislator as hopelessly lost who enters the Gilded Chamber. But Mr. Asquith apparently means to lighten the Parliamentary labours of his elderly colleagues and this is his first step in that direction. We are glad Mr. Morley is to be left to us, though we do not endorse the extravagant declaration of the *Times* that his resignation—or the possibility of it—would be regarded with dismay or anything approaching dismay.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Bombay arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

THE death occurred last evening of Dr. H. C. Garth, the well-known Barrister.

THE death is announced, at Moradabad, Mirza Abid Ali Beg, Trustee, Aligarh College.

THE FLORIO and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Levanzo" left Hongkong for Singapore and Penang on the 11th instant.

ONE fatal case of cholera, imported from Tinnevelly, has occurred among the local Reserve Police at Tinnevelly.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cholera occurred in the cooly lines, Kidderpore, docks, Calcutta, resulting, up to the present, in 40 deaths.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER," commanded by Captain C. S. Hickley, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jask, having left that port on April 7.

THE Government of India have decided, that cotton socks will no longer form part of the regimental necessaries to be maintained by British Troops.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Takasaki Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 9th instant and the same company's steamer "Kageshima Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 11th idem.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore and Ramsden Tagore regarding the purchase of the Tagore Estates, owned by the latter.

THE Amir is reported to have dismissed Sardar Mir Mahomed, from the Governorship of Jellalabad, and to have ordered him to Kabul to present his accounts.

GENERAL SCLATER, Quartermaster General in India, who has been recently granted a year's extension of his appointment, is shortly proceeding on four months' leave.

THE marriage of His Highness the Mabaraja of Jodhpore, with the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur, takes place on the 17th instant.

NEWS has been received from Dera Ismail Khan which states that the Mahsud Jirgas have been given time to consider and comply with the terms imposed on them for recent outrages; details of these terms have not been disclosed.

A MEMORIAL to the Lieutenant-Governor, for the release of Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, who was sentenced in January 1905 to six years' imprisonment, in connection with the Craster frauds, is in course of circulation for signature, among the Calcutta attorneys.

THE results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during last month were as follow:—Quartz crushed 2,500 tons, gold obtained 952 ozs; tailings cyanided 2,100 tons, gold obtained 198 ozs.; making a total of 1,150 ozs. of gold compared with 1,095 ozs. in February.

NEGOTIATIONS regarding Tibet are still proceeding, between Government and Mr. Chung, the Chinese Commissioner. All the terms proposed in the treaty have not yet been definitely settled, though the Tibetan Members of the Mission are anxious to go back to their country.

LORD KITCHENER, accompanied by Col. Birdwood, Military Secretary, visited the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway workshops, on the 9th instant, to inspect the handsome saloon being built for him. He was very pleased with the work. The carriage will be ready in time for his next tour in July.

A MIDNAPORE correspondent wires to the *Bengalee* that Mr. Forrester, District Judge, has delivered Judgment in the Lieutenant-Governor's Train wrecking case; one man has been transported for ten years; two men have seven years' imprisonment each and two others five years' each; which one man has been acquitted.

COFFEE, says the *Forum*, has more invigorating strength than almost any other beverage. "It braces our spirit, digests our food, conquers the natural craving for alcohol, and accelerates the circulation of blood. More coffee is consumed in the United States than anywhere else, and Americans have become the strongest nation."

THE financial depression at the Cape of Good Hope at the present time has resulted in further attention being paid to the Colony's agricultural industries. The Colonial Government are endeavouring to bring prospective partners (and pupils) in England and farmers in the Colony into touch with one another. They have authorised their Trades Commissioner to give every information to inquirers and to act as the medium of communication between both parties."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS FINANCIAL SCANDAL.

The Kaiser at Venice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 28.

Paris and in fact France generally is just now deeply stirred by the outbreak of a serious financial scandal following upon the arrest and imprisonment of M. Henri Rochette, a leading financier, founder and Managing Director of the Banco Franco-Espagnole and promoter and floater of eleven other financial, gas, mining and fishery undertakings. These ventures also included a financial paper with a capital of £60,000. The total capital of the above concerns amounted to £3,200,000, very largely subscribed by investors among the French working and lower middle classes, induced, it is alleged, by ingenious touts and innumerable circulars and other forms of advertisement to entrust their money to the promoters of the Rochette Companies all of which were "boomed" to the utmost and were started with great success. The arrest of M. Rochette is due to complaints lodged by several persons who have had dealings with him and who allege that he promoted bubble companies in which he induced them to invest capital. The financier, who is only 32 years old, began life as a waiter in a small cafe near the station of the town of Melun, on the way to Fontainebleau. He came into a little money, moved up to Paris, where he learnt book-keeping, and a few years later blossomed out as a financier on his own account. He made a hit by saving something out of the wreck of a bank in which he had been merely employed, and taking on the business on behalf of backers of the former firm, to whom he held out the hope that they would be able, through his agency, to recoup their losses. He afterwards founded the Franco Spanish Bank with a capital of £800,000, which is now a big concern employing 400 clerks. The offices of this Bank, and of all the other financial establishments founded by M. Rochette, have been closed and searched by the police who, provided with search warrants, have also visited 58 branches of his banks in Paris and the provinces. M. Rochette's offices in the Rue Saint Georges have been besieged by crowds of humble people, vainly appealing for the return of their money, reminding one very much of the distressing scenes to which the Jabez Balfour smash in London years ago gave rise. The present unfortunate business has caused some perturbation on the Paris Bourse and the full extent of the disaster is scarcely yet known. Many bankers and outside brokers undoubtedly speculated wildly in the Rochette undertakings, and will probably be involved in the smash. One of them, when the slump was still but impending, dropped something like £60,000. It is however stated on behalf of M. Rochette, that his position is perfectly safe, and that he has a deposit in the Bank of France of over £360,000, while his banks also have sufficient working capital to cover their liabilities." These are, however, estimated to reach as high a figure as £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. The latest story concerning the cause of the smash ascribes it to an unsuccessful effort of M. Rochette to send down the shares of the "Petit Parisien," one of the leading Paris papers, with the object of acquiring the paper as an organ of his own. The proprietors however, got wind of the scheme and frustrated it by setting some of M. Rochette's shareholders and the law upon him with the result now known.

The head offices of the Banco-Espagnole are in Madrid, and M. Rochette was able to secure the support of several prominent Spanish Senators and Deputies as Directors to assist him in founding that establishment.

The specific charge against M. Rochette is at present one of fraud and infringement of the Company laws. According to current reports several prominent French personages are likely to be involved in the scandal. M. Rochette had many clients in Belgium where the news of his arrest has created great consternation. M. Rochette is a married man with one child, a girl. It was his custom to visit his parents at Melun regularly once a week.

THREATENED GREAT STRIKE IN PARIS.

Unless some arrangement can be speedily effected—and the prospect is not hopeful at present—there will be a strike of 160,000 men connected with the building trade, before the end of the present month. All the industries connected with this trade have become involved through a conflict in the mason's section.

The intervention of the Minister of Labour has hitherto not succeeded in arranging a compromise, as neither masters nor men shew any disposition to come to terms. The masters' delegates speak, in fact, of anticipating a strike by a lock out, declaring that they have made all the concessions possible and that to go any further would ruin them.

The men's demands are that all the works should be re-opened with a sufficient number of hands, complete rest for all hands on Sundays without any exception, and a nine hours' day, together with increased pay. The masters say they are prepared to grant an increase of 20 per cent in wages, and 52 rests in the course of the year. They insist, however, on a ten hours day during 8 months, 9 hours in November and February and eight hours in December and January. A representative of the workers declares, however, that the 20 per cent increase spoken of is illusory, being based on the rates paid in 1906, since when the men have secured increases of over 20 per cent.

TRANSFER OF ZOLA'S REMAINS.

The French Chamber of Deputies, after an impassioned debate, has resolved by 356 against 164 votes upon the transfer of M. Zola's remains to the Pantheon, a credit of £1,400 being assigned for that purpose. M. Maurice Barres, a member of the French Academy, warmly opposed the rendering of this honour to Zola's remains, declaring it to be an unnatural apotheosis of the prophet of sham realism, who exploited and exaggerated not the real, but the bad. The influence of Zola's life was, on the whole, evil, and his art, though grandiose, was gloomy and corrupting. By transferring his ashes to the Pantheon the Chamber would virtually countersign his calumnious presentment of French society with the national signature. Zola's object, the speaker declared, in writing the famous article 'J' accuse' in defence of Dreyfus was simply that he saw in the Dreyfus affair opportunity of entering upon public life. Before that episode Zola had been judged by the great majority of the French people as the speaker judged him. M Barres quoted the declaration of M. Anatole France that no one had ever done more than Emile Zola to vilify humanity, and that it would have been better if such a man had never been born.

In consequence of the resolution taken by the Chamber the Duke de Montebello has written to the French Government demanding permission to remove the remains of his grandfather Marshal Lannes from their resting place in the Pantheon. The Duke cannot support the thought that the remains of his illustrious ancestor who met with a glorious death at Essling should be almost side by side with those of Zola who, in his work "Le Debacle" so grossly insulted the French army. It is not certain that the Government, even if they desired can grant the Duke's request without special law being passed by the Chamber, as it was in virtue of such a law that the Marshal's remains were deposited there.

It is now long since the Pantheon was wholly secularised and turned into a sort of mortuary mansion. Six offensive political caricatures of the Kaiser, the work of a polish artist, have been removed by the police from the annual Salon des Artistes Independants. Several Germans openly objected to the Expedition.

It is well known that the Kaiser, in addition to his more serious occupations, takes great delight in cultivating the Beaux Arts of which he is a distinguished amateur and connoisseur. On the occasion of the recent production at the Berlin Opera House of Meyerbeer's 'Les Hugnenots,' under the personal superintendence of His Majesty, MM. Messager and Broussan, the two new Directors of the Paris Grand Opera, went to Berlin in order to be present at the dress rehearsal. His Majesty had a long and interesting conversation with the two eminent French composers, which they have related in great part to a French press representative The Kaiser who looked after everything during the general rehearsal, acknowledging the praise which his French visitors bestowed upon the magnificent and careful mounting of the Opera in every detail of costume, scenery and accessories, said "Ah! I assure you we have given ourselves trouble." The Emperor, who adores Myerbeer's music, frequently exclaimed: "This is the kind of music I like!

"Fancy," he said on that night (The Massacre for St. Batholomew), "I lost two of my ancestors," Admiral de Coligny and the Prince of Orange. According to old documents, 500 gentlemen and 12,000 soldiers lost their lives during the massacre of St. Batholomew."

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO VENICE.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are at present in Venice where they are making a few days stay prior to their spring sojourn at Corfu and possible visits to other Mediterranean ports. They were received most warmly by King Victor Emanuel on their arrival and met with a very enthusiastic welcome from the population. Several fetes have been organised in their honour, including a fairy-like procession of illuminated gondolas on the Grand Canal. The semi-official press are anxious, as usual in such cases, to declare that the meeting of the two monarchs has no political significance, but they will doubtless have some matters of importance to talk about, and the Kaiser, who is so very much his own Foreign Minister, will doubtless profit by the opportunity of exchanging views with the King of Italy, his ally, whose friendship he has always assiduously cultivated.

STRIKE OF GERMAN JOURNALISTS.

Considerable commotion has been caused in parliamentary and press circles in Berlin by a strike of the newspaper reporters in the Press Gallery of the Reichstag whose ire was aroused by an insulting expression used towards them by Herr Grober, a prominent member of the Centre party. In the course of a debate on the colonial estimates in the Reichstag on the 19th instant one of the Centre Deputies, Herr Erzberger, observed that "the negro was a human being with an immortal soul"—a statement which was received with derisive laughter and exclamations in various parts of the House, including one of the galleries. Thereupon Herr Grober exclaimed: "Those pigs of fellows ("Saubengele") are at it again," at the same time indicating the press gallery. The representatives of the German press felt much aggrieved at Herr Grober's language and unanimously resolved to suspend work until adequate reparation had been made being supported in this course by the papers they represented. Accordingly no reports of the proceedings in the Reichstag were published for two or three days by any German paper, and it was on this account that Prince Bulow postponed delivering his expected speech on Foreign Affairs until the 24th instant instead of making it on the 22nd as originally intended. It was only after much parleying between the delegates of the German Journalists and some members of the Centre Party that Herr Grober withdrew his offensive expression and apologised in terms satisfactory to the aggrieved pressmen. The incident is an interesting one, shewing as it does the increasing power of the press in Germany, which not so very long ago did not count for much as an independent and self-respecting body. Prince Bulow's speech in the Reichstag on Foreign Affairs was pacific and placatory in tone. He was glad that despite the reckless and malicious campaign by which it has been sought to excite public opinion in England against Germany, the objects and intentions of the Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth had not been misinterpreted in England Germany could not be blamed for desiring that her programme of naval construction should not be represented as a challenge to England. In regard to the Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth it was a letter in which one sailor spoke freely to another. The House would also bear in mind that the Emperor highly valued the honour of being an Admiral of the British Navy, that he is a great admirer of English culture, of the English Navy, and of the English people. The Imperial Chancellor did not expressly refer to Great Britain's proposal for the appointment of an independent Turkish Governor General for Macedonia but appeared to class it in the category of those proposals which he said: We do not regard as efficacious or which we even consider to be dangerous. Among the latter we include innovations which would imperil the sovereignty of the Sultan and thus provoke Turkey and her Mahomedan population to extreme resistance."

NEW GENDARMERIE GENERAL FOR MACEDONIA.

General Count di Robilant has been nominated by the Italian Government, to succeed the late General de Giorgis in the command of the Gendarmerie in Macedonia. Count di Robilant, who is 52 years of age, has earned by a distinguished military career the command of the Basilicata Brigade in the Turin garrison. He has had some diplomatic experience as Military Attache in Berlin and as one of the Italian representatives at The Hague Conference. He speaks French, English, and German well. The Count is a man of much force of price character and firmness.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Silver King."

That good old fashioned English melodrama has not ceased to attract the play-going public was amply evidenced at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night when that stirring story, *The Silver King* was introduced to a large audience. *The Silver King* is, of course, the most popular of modern melodramas and the story will bear re-telling in very brief form. For succession of events and rapid incident few plays can vie with Mr. Wilson Barrett's story, and the five acts keep the audience enthralled. The number of characters necessitates much doubling and trebling of parts, but these were in all cases very well done by the "supers" of the Bandmann Company. *The Silver King* is remarkable as being the only melodrama within our memory in which no person of title has a place. It is, therefore, a story of the people—and the people appreciate it. In Act one a swell cracksman known as the "Spider" is disturbed with his confederates in the act of examining the "swag" of a diamond merchant's office in Hatton Garden. The "Spider" does not bolt, but awaits the entry of the visitor and promptly securing him, places a chloroformed handkerchief over his face, and thus sends him into a sound sleep. The visitor was Wilfred Denver a once rich, now drunken man, who, having just been insulted by the diamond merchant, one Geoffrey Ware, has followed him to his office, in Hatton Garden, revolver in hand, intending to shoot him. When the "Spider" successfully chloroforms Denver, he lays him upon a sofa, and takes the revolver from his hand and lays it upon the table. The "Spider," has scarcely disposed of one intruder upon his operations when the diamond merchant himself enters. Incensed not only at the near success of the swell thief but at the presence of the sleeping Denver, the husband of the woman he loves, he makes a snatch at the revolver. But the "Spider," grasping at the weapon first, turns towards the diamond merchant; a shot rings out and Geoffrey Ware falls dead. The "Spider" finding what he has done, hastily leaves the premises with his confederates, and when Wilfred Denver awakes and finds Geoffrey Ware dead on the floor, and his own revolver on the table he naturally surmises that he carried out his determination to kill his enemy, the would be lover of his wife, and that he is guilty of the murder. There, on the erroneous assumption by Wilfred Denver of his own guilt, is the play in a nutshell. The rest of the story is soon told. Wilfred Denver immediately escapes by train to Rugby, but feeling that capture awaits him there, leaps from the train, and gets to an inn across country. Here, from an evening paper, he learns that the Rugby train came to a terrible smash through fouling the points soon after he leaped from it, that the carriage in which he travelled was quick reduced to a heap of cinders and that his bones were found among them. So he becomes dead to the world. He thanks God that his wife will no longer feel herself the spouse of a murderer; and starts life afresh in another land.

Now, six years after, he returns a rich but white-haired man—"The Silver King" they call him—and learns of the buffeting which his wife and children have received during his exile in the mines, and how, by getting "in the know" with the Spider's gang, he learns of the fact that it was the Spider and not himself who shot Geoffrey Ware—that is a story that can only be done adequate justice to by the players themselves. It is full of alternating pathos and humour, and Miss Florence Hamer, as the sorely tried "widow," and Mr. Claude King as the man who thought himself a murderer, were in parts in which their power was at its fullest. Mr. Clifford

THE NEW CABINET.

EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Ex-Premier's Condition.

A VISIT FROM THE KING'S SURGEON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

It is expected that the Cabinet will be announced on Monday.

The "Daily News" says that the new Government will be more vigorous and better knit together than its predecessor, and will give great satisfaction to the advanced section of the Liberals.

From the station, Mr. Asquith went direct to enquire after Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and remained with him a few minutes.

Sir Thomas Barlow visited Sir Henry in the evening and remained for an hour. A bulletin was subsequently issued stating that there was no improvement in the patient's condition and that he was very weak.

Mr. Asquith had a conference with his colleagues to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

According to the latest bulletin, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman passed a restless night last night and is somewhat weaker.

Mr. Asquith arrived in London this afternoon and was loudly cheered by a large gathering at the station.

THE KAISER.

Naval Review.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin arrived at Corfu to-day and were met by the Greek royal family.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Kaiser reviewed the British and Greek warships at Corfu.

LORD GRENFELL.

New Field-Marshal.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

General Lord Grenfell has been appointed a Field-Marshal.

DRUCE CASE.

Perjurers Sentenced

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Mary Robinson, tried for perjury in the Druce case, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and Mrs. Hamilton, tried for perjury in the same case, has also been found guilty, but sentence has been deferred for the consideration of certain legal points.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Somersetshire Heroes.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Ten miners have been killed in an explosion at the Morton Hill Colliery, in Somersetshire. Many of the miners were heroically rescued and one of the rescuers has since died.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Tokio Legation.

LONDON, APRIL 11

The Tsar has sanctioned the Bill raising the Russian Legation at Tokio to the status of an Embassy.

TURCO-PERSIAN TREATIES.

Turkey's Conciliatory Attitude.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Commission of Inspection under Mazin Pacha has started for Amara.

THE "TIGER" DISASTER.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Court-martial on the "Tiger" disaster exonerates the crews of the "Tiger" and "Berwick" and attributes the disaster to the "Tiger" inexplicably altering her course.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Effect of the Chinese Boycott.

JAPANESE SHIP EMPTY.

LONDON, APRIL 11

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Japanese mail boat "America Maru" has sailed for San Francisco, without a single package of Chinese cargo and with only twenty-five passengers as compared with 730, who left by the "Empress of India" on 9th April.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Banquet by Chamber of Commerce.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The French Ministers were present at a banquet given by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris when the most cordial speeches were made.

Mr. Lloyd George was unable to keep his promise to attend owing to the political situation.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

New Aeroplane Record.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Delagrange has covered 3,925 metres on an aeroplane in 6½ minutes. This constitutes a record.

MR. MORLEY'S PEERAGE.

SOME INTERESTING SPECULATIONS.

Difficulties of a Title.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The statement that Mr. Morley had been offered and accepted a Peerage is confirmed.

The Liberal papers are disposed to be regretful but recognise there is no alternative between a Peerage or his resignation.

The "Times" says that Mr. Morley has inspired confidence in the people of India so exceptionally that the possibility of his resignation at the present juncture would be regarded with dismay. Your contemporary expresses satisfaction at his retention in the post of Secretary of State for India under less harassing conditions than constant attendance in the House of Commons implies.

By ARLEY.

Now that Mr. Morley has accepted a peerage he will be under the necessity of selecting a tit by which he must be known. Most men have some difficulty in this respect, unless they have had a title in the family which has become extinct. Mr. Morley is likely to have a more difficult task than most men who are elevated to the Lords. It has of late years become almost customary for peers whose titles have been earned by distinguished service in the House of Commons to taboo territorial titles, and retain their own surnames. Thus Lords Peel, Goschen, Ridley, Ritchie, and Hemphill. The custom has grown amongst other distinguished men who are elevated to the Upper Chamber,—Lords Roberts, Kitchener and Wolseley, to wit— but it is chiefly confined to great politicians, and it would seem to be the hall mark of real eminence in politics. At any rate Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in becoming Prime Minister, elevated twenty gentlemen to the Peerage, none o whom were distinguished in politics, or, for the most part, in anything else, except the Banks, and who all took high sounding territorial titles.

It is easily conceivable that Mr. Morley would prefer to follow the example of Lords Peel and Goschen, an become simply "Baron Morley." But that course is almost barred to him, as there is already an Earl of Morley, a Lord de Mauley, and a bogus Lord de Morley, who for years has been one of the ills to which Fleet Street editors are heir to; and who, arrayed in scarlet and ermine "took his seat" in the House of Lords on the last occasion of the opening of Parliament by the King. Happily he was "spotted" by Black Rod before the arrival of His Majesty, but he has probably been chortling ever since

So Mr. Morley will have to take a territorial title, unless he is willing to risk an objection by the the present Lord Morley; an objection to which courtesy would compel him to defer Objections of this kind are by no means rare. When the late Mr. Cunliffe Lister, whose name was, and is, a household word in the weaving world proposed to call himself "Lord Masham," he brought a hornets nest of objections about his ears from among the descendants of the Masham barons of almost feudal times. Their rude remarks about "parvenu millionaires" only had the effect of putting the new peer's back up, and so "Lord Masham" he became, and although seventy-six years old at the time of his elevation, he continued to live for another sixteen years to flaunt his new-found feathers in their faces. His son is the present Lord Masham

A more recent instance of an unfortunate selection of a peerage title was that of Mr. Graham-Murray, the friend of Mr. Balfour, who, being made Scotland's Lord Justice-General, took the title of Lord Lynedoch, but his own relative, Colonel Graham-Murray, was at once in arms, as he had a prior genealogical claim to that title. The new peer immediately deferred, and became "Lord Dunedin" instead. An even more unpleasant objection came to one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's new peers of 1906 when Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson proposed to take the title of "Lord Knaresborough," the good folk of that sleepy Yorkshire town became exceeding wrath, and petitioned the new peer not to shed his re-flected lustre upon them. They have probably got used to "Lord Knaresborough" by now.

There will be no objections to whatever territorial title Mr. Morley takes unless he infringes the rights of an individual—if only for the fact that he is the first statesman who has controlled India's affairs who, by universal consent, has been always in the right. As to the titles open to him, he might become "Lord Morley of Montrose," which is pretty, alliterative, and singularly appropriate. The Duke of Montrose might raise an objection, but as it was considered when Mr. Leonard Courtenay was coronetted two years ago that the adding of "of Penwith" to his name saved Lord Courtenay of Penwith "from being confused with Viscount Courtenay, Lord Devon's heir, the same principle might be evoked on behalf of Mr. Morley. The new peer would not be unpopular as Lord Blackburn, if only for his brother's sake, for no more popular man ever lived in the Lancashire town than Dr. Edward Morley J. P., who besides being a remarkable athlete and swimmer, was from its earliest years a leading supporter and vice-president of the Football Association. He never missed the English and Scottish matches and final ties since their institution. The new peer's childhood was spent at Blackburn; so that his connection with that town would be a far greater justification for its adoption as a title than the Irish peerage conferred upon Lord Curzon, who never had the remotest connection with the Green Isle. No objection need be feared from the representatives, if any, of the late Lord Blackburn, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Mr. Morley's connection with Oxford will not permit of his becoming "Lord Oxford" for he will doubtless well remember the snub that Mr. Gathorne Hardy received thirty years ago when, in consideration of his having represented the University in Parliament for many years, he was raised to the Peerage, and wished to take this historic title. The representatives of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford in the byegones, promptly put an end to Mr Gathorne-Hardy's ambition in that direction; and he eventually became Lord Cranbrook, rose to be an earl, and died a nonagenarian.

Mr. Morley's residence is called "Flowermead," which would make a pretty English title of the adjectival type, like Waterpark, Huntingtower, Combermere and Castletown; but it is hardly conceivable that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India would take his title from a surburban villa in Wimbledon Park!

'Lord Wimbledon" would of course be quite an acceptable title, and would help to link up the fashionable suburb with the rest of the Surrey boroughs South London has had its Lord Sydenham and its Lord Battersea. It still has its Lord Wandsworth and its Viscount Lewisham—and Wandsworth's nearest neighbour should certainly have representative in the Upper House. "Baron Putney" and "Viscount Tooting" will doubtless ollow in due course.

FOOTBALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

At Association Football this afternoon, Ireland beat Wales by one goal to *nil*.

CRICKET.

M. C. C's. Challenges.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has issued invitations to South Africa and Australia to play a series of triangular contests.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH AT BASINGSTOKE.

Chagrin of Free Traders.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Lord Curzon's speech at the Unionist meeting at Basingstoke has attracted much attention. The Liberals are surprised, as they thought he was a free trader, but consider his statement that Tariff Reform will not take precisely the shape expected by the authors of the movement is the first public avowal that Mr. Balfour contemplates a departure from Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

The "Daily News" refers to the appearance of three formidable figures in the political arena since Mr. Chamberlain's illness and says that Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and Lord Cromer will probably hold the destinies of Unionism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram states that the "Standard" publishes a report of Lord Curzon's speech. This contains no reference to the fiscal despatch of the Government of India in October 1903. Lord Curzon considers a fiscal change inevitable, and sees no reason against using a tariff to strengthen the ties uniting Great Britain and the Colonies. He declined, however, to dogmatise on how we were to meet the case of India, which might conceivably suffer more from retaliation than gain by preference.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS SEQUEL.

Trial of Cases.

PORT SURGEON'S DEPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs that charge sheets have been filed in the Tinnevelly riots case. The accused, about 60 in number, are remanded to the 14th instant, when the case will be tried.

Pitchaya Pillay, one of the principal accused in this case, died of cholera in the sub-jail.

The further hearing of the case against Chidambaram Pillay was resumed to-day. The first witness examined was Dr. Dunlope, Chief Medical Officer and Port Surgeon, Tuticorin, who deposed that the feelings of the people of Tuticorin, after holding meetings, was hostile to Europeans and insolent; while, before the meetings, the people were quiet and friendly The attitude of the natives generally was one of disaffection towards Government, as a result of the speeches

Mr. Ashe, Joint Magistrate, having proceeded to the Godavery District, the further hearing of the security cases against K. R. Venkatarama Iyer, Vengu Iyer and other Tuticorin vakils was resumed before Mr. Cox, Joint Magistrate. With the exception of two, all the witnesses for the prosecution were present in Court, having been summoned to to appear. The case was adjourned to the 21st instant, as the vakils wished to reserve their cross examination till all the witnesses were examined.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Views on Railway Policy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to the effect, that it is in entire sympathy with the views on Indian Railway Policy of Mr. Douglas, late Agent, East Indian Railway, as published in "Statistics" dated 8th February last.

The Committee regards cheap railway transit of vital importance to the country; it deprecates the policy that denies to trade the full benefits of transit facilities and natural advantages any particular railways may possess, and is of opinion that railway managements should not be hampered with restrictions regarding minimum rates.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

Possible Settlement of Disputes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

At a "Nationalist" meteing held in Calcutta, on Friday last, a resolution, requesting the Congress Convention Committee "to settle the dispute between different parties at the Surat Congress," was passed. The basis of this settlement is the acceptance of the four resolutions of Calcutta Congress, in 1906, when Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was President, and the acceptance of all who may be elected as delegates.

It, however, stipulated that no creed shall be formulated, neither shall there be laid down at the resumed sitting of the Congress any objects and reasons which have the effect, excluding some persons who are now entitled to be elected as delegates.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Major Fasken, 10th Lancers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, when Colonel Western proceeds on leave.

Captain Orton, 37th Lancers and Captain Doberly, 56th Rifles, are appointed Officiating Staff Captains in the Division of the Chief of the Staff.

Colonel H. V. Cox, Assistant Quarter-Master General, is appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General. Army Head Quarters.

Colonel H. F. Cahusac, Assistant Quarter-Master General, is transferred as Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta Division.

Major Ewbank, Royal Engineers, is appointed an Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, and posted to Peshawar.

Brigadier-General Tulloch, Deputy Adjutant General, Southern Army, is granted 4 months' leave.

An exchange has been approved between Captain Broughton, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain F. H. Harvey, 28th Punjabis.

The concession has been withdrawn, which previously allowed the pay of officers of the Indian Army, including officers of the Indian Medical Service, deputed to Japan to study the language, being converted, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*

Will somebody who knows, kindly say if it is true that the widows of Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Indian Departments get pensions from Government on the death of their husbands whilst in Active Service?—Enquirer.

COMMUNICATIONS are still passing between the military authorities and the India Office regarding the scheme for the general staff in India.

AMONG recent wills are the following:—Lieut.-Col. John Arthur Henry Moore-Brabazon (79), 30 Caranley Gardens, S. W., and Tara House, Tara, county Meath, Ireland, late of the Indian Army—76,920*l.* Dep. Surg.-Gen. William Henry Rean, of Oxford Gardens, formerly of the Madras Army, an Indian Mutiny veteran, who died on Feb. 6, left 31,712*l.* gross, with net personalty 31,418*l.*

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

Increased Emoluments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

A notification in the Finance Section of the "Government of India Gazette" says that the Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the improvement of the emoluments of the commissioned officers employed in the Assay Department.

On appointment as Deputy Assay Masters, these officers, under the orders prescribed in the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 12th May 1876, receive salaries ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs 1,200, per mensem, and so on, according to their seniority on entering the Department, the initial pay being raised by Rs. 1,000 for each additional year's standing. On first appointment, officers officiating as Deputy Assay Masters draw pay and allowances, according to the ordinary rules. Assay Masters draw pay at the rate of Rs. 1,750 rising by five equal annual increments to Rs 2,250. The present emoluments are no longer adequate, in the case of officers of the Indian Medical Service holding an officiating appointment in the Department, or in the case of Senior Deputy Assay Masters, who have reached the maximum pay of the post.

The Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, is accordingly pleased to rule, (1) that an officer officiating as a Deputy Assay Master shall draw the pay to which he would be entitled; if he held the appointment permanently; (2) that after two years, for years and six years from the date of attaining the pay Rs. 1,200 a month, a Deputy Assay Master shall receive Rs. 1,300, Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,500 a month, respectively; (3) that, with effect from 1st of November 1907, the Assay Master and Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta (if they are personally eligible), shall be admitted to the benefits of the Calcutta House Allowance Scheme.

Sixty-four lakhs of rupees were coined in India in February, making a total of 17 Crores of new rupees in eleven months.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant S. Lyde, 6th Jat Infantry is removed from the service from the 25th March.

Major F. Lyon, the Cantonment Magistrate's Department, is granted 6 months' leave.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Lieutenant-Colonels S. C. Lennan, 48th Pioneers, and Emerson, I. M. S., Bengal; also Captain Hay, 61st Pioneers.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Second Lieutenant P. Yeates, Gorakhpur Squadron and H. Branfoot, Ghazipur Squadron, to be Second Lieutenants, in the United Provinces Light Horse.

Second Lieutenants Blunt, Filose, Gregory and Campbell, to be Lieutenants in the Allahabad Rifles

The following resign their Commissions:—

Captain Greven, Simla Rifles; Captain Rumboll, G. I. P. Railway Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel Sewell, Burma Railway Corps; Captain H. Dick, Band N. W. Rifles; and Second, Lieutenant Cockraft, S. I. Rifles.

Captain Jones is promoted to Major, Capt Macree is appointed Medical Officer, Lieut H. Smith to be Captain; Second Lieutenants Rollo and Scott to be Lieutenants, Mr. C. Hilton, to be Second Lieutenant in the Agra Rifles.

Lieutenant Wilkinson is promoted to Captain and Second Lieutenant. Westwood to be Lieutenant in the B. and N. W. Ry Rifles.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred on Captain G Hubbard, G. I P. Railway Volunteers.

The rules instituting examinations in Arabic, for Interpreters, are published. After learning up to the Higher standard, officers may proceed to Arabia or Turkish Arabia, for a year, to study. Examinations will be held at Aden in April and October and rewards of Rs 2,000 will be given to successful candidates.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Hulbert are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, and those of Captain Graham are placed temporarily at the disposal of the same Government. The Services of Captain Collinson are lent temporarily to the Punjab for plague duty

SALE OF COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

A notification of the Government of India is published which prohibits the bringing by sea or land into British India of cocaine by means of post, and restricts its importation by any other means to cases in which it is imported by persons or their authorised agents who have been specially permitted to import the drug by a local Government or Administration or by the Madras Board of Revenue.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12,

A farewell party was given at the Town Hall Calcutta, yesterday afternoon, to a party of 80 young men, who are being sent by the Association for dvancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, to England, America, Japan, Germany and other countries, with the object of acquiring a knowledge of various arts and industries.

CYCLONIC WEATHER.

Steamer Stranded.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A furious storm, of a cyclonic nature, broke over Akhaura, at five last evening. A steamer was stranded by the crew, close to the scene of last year's disaster to the "Barak." Much damage has been done in the station and to the building at Teeta's Bridge Works. The Assistant Engineer's saloon carriage is reported to have been lifted and thrown 25 feet down a bank. Station signal arms and telegraph wires were blown down, but no loss of life is reported.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The number of persons in receipt of relief, last week, was 1,430,000 or 94,000, less than in the preceding week. This fall occurred in the United Provinces and Oudh, where there are now 1,255,000 people being assisted. There are 126,000 on relief in the Central India States, 23,000 in Bengal, 18,000 in the Central Provinces, 45,000 in Bombay, 1,100 in the Punjab and 873 in Madras.

NEGOTIATIONS have been begun for the transference to a Chicago museum of an ancient tomb weighing 250 tons, situated near the pyramids of Sakkara, which lie some twenty miles from Cairo. It has been arranged, the "Mail" says, that a whole goods train shall carry the tomb in sections from the nearest point or the railway to the coast, but no arrangements have yet been completed for moving the tomb from the desert sands to the railway line. The sections will be carefully packed and placed on board a steamer at Port Said or Alexandria. Another special goods train will convey it from the American coast to Chicago, where the sections will be put together again.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Sympathy of English Workers.

TRADE COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The East Indian and China Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has wired to Mr Morley urging the immediate restoration of cable communication with India to normal conditions as trade is at a standstill.

At the annual Conference of Postal and Telegraph clerks at Glasgow, the Indian strike was discussed.

A Bristol delegate said that the Conference fully sympathised with the Indian workers, but did not endorse the policy of delaying the public service.

The telegraph strike continues, and with it the growing paralysis of trade in India. The movement which at first was confined to Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon has now spread to other centres and the collapse of the telegraph system is nearly complete. Everywhere the strikers seem to be determined upon holding out to the last. They would hear of no compromise unless their dismissed comrades are re-instated and their grievances redressed. The Telegraph Department is trying its level best to grapple with the situation, but although their efforts in this direction have succeeded in relieving the situation a little, it is impossible to expect that the little improvement would continue or grow, since there is the possibility of the men, who have remained firm, breaking down under the strain of the heavy extra work they necessarily have to do owing to the strike, and as many of the men drafted in from the mofussil are recruits, whose output of work cannot be appreciably great. Also many of the postal signallers who are helping the Telegraph Department are said to be unacquainted with the complex working of the different systems of telegraphy. As stated above, the situation, notwithstanding a little temporary improvement, remains serious and the same tale of an almost complete collapse of the system is told from Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and other parts of the country as from Bombay. And there seems to be little prospect of a speedy settlement of the dispute, the strikers refusing to budge an inch from the position they have taken up, and the authorities apparently being of opinion that the first move is now with the strikers, as the Government of India have already declared that the new system should have a trial for one month, and have promised a consideration of grievances. If the strike continues, the situation is bound to grow more serious. The position in Bombay yesterday was much the same as on Saturday last. The men seem determined upon continuing the strike and at a meeting held yesterday the men resolved to hold out until they further heard from Mr. Barton, General Secretary to the Telegraph Association, at Calcutta. The arrival of men from the mofussil has tended to lessen the congestion of traffic a little, which is evidenced by the circular issued from the Telegraph Department, saying that the office is now prepared to accept urgent and ordinary telegrams for all offices except those in Burma, for which only urgent can be accepted. But yesterday being Sunday, the telegraph traffic was naturally lesser than usual, and the real difficulty of coping with the traffic will again be felt to-day.

The strike thus continues and the consequent loss to the public must be counted in lakhs of rupees. Business in important centres of commerce in India is practically at a standstill. The chorus of indignant protests from trading firms against the vast inconvenience to which they are put and the great loss which they are suffering owing to the strike is daily increasing, and many merchants are now sending orders by post as they cannot be sure that telegraphic messages will reach their destination within a reasonable time. They find it next to impossible to do business with merchants of other cities which requires to be done by telegraphic messages. A merchant wires an acceptance of a commodity on a mofussil market; the telegraph arrives days after delivery when quotations have altered; the result is obvious.

That the strike has affected the commerce of countries besides India will be seen from the message sent by the East Indian and China Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India who ask for the immediate restoration of cable communication with India.

The latest news from Calcutta, Agra, and Rangoon shows that the strike there is worse than ever and the dislocation of business continues. The men in Agra as elsewhere seem determined to carry the struggle to the bitter end and to stand by their comrades in other parts of the country.

BOMBAY.

The strike in Bombay continues. The men are holding firm and are determined upon sticking out to the end. In fact, the men cannot, even if they wish to go to work, since orders of suspension have already been issued. Not finding it possible to cope with the heavy telegraph traffic with the few military and post office signallers at their disposal, the Bombay authorities obtained on Saturday about twenty-five men from the mofussil. It was doubtful if these men could render any material assistance towards lessening the congestion in the traffic, since most of them are said to be recruits, having just passed out of the training class, some having had no practice at all for some time. Of the twenty-five men half came from the Surat and Ahmedabad post offices, and the rest from the training school at Ahmedabad. On Saturday morning there were about forty men working the instruments. The mofussil men who reported themselves for duty at the Bombay Central Office on Saturday morning were told to come on in the afternoon, and the number of men working the instruments during the course of the day, increased to about 60. The day's work was thus being got through as efficiently as possible under the circumstances, but the chief difficulty was experienced at night, when the number of men on duty was small, most of the post office men being unwilling to take up night work. The order to vacate the Telegraph quarters is being most keenly resented by the men, many of whom come from the mofussil and who have no relations in the city where they can put up. They consider the order as one attempting to turn them out in the streets. The men have wired to the General Secretary of the Telegraph Association at Calcutta for instruction and are awaiting a reply from him. The Bombay Central Office issued the following notice on Saturday:—This office is now prepared to accept urgent and ordinary telegrams for all offices except those in Burma and those served through the Calcutta and Agra offices, for which offices only urgent can be accepted as at present.

On Sunday morning the congestion of telegraph traffic was relieved a little by the arrival of some more signallers from the mofussil. The number of men on duty at the Central Office was about 220, which included 44 departmental signallers, 75 military signallers, 30 postal clerks and 70 postal signallers. They were divided into three batches, each batch containing about 70. The postal clerks are likely to be sent back to-day to their respective offices as their services are no longer required at the Central Office. This shows a change for the better, howsoever small it may be; but the strikers cling to their opinion that the change is at best only temporary. They say that the traffic on Sundays is usually lesser than on week days and that therefore none could hazard a prediction as to what would happen on other days, from results obtained on Sundays.

The following circular was issued by the Superintendent of the Bombay Central Office yesterday evening:—

'This Office is now prepared to accept urgent and ordinary telegrams for all offices except those in Burma, for which offices only urgent can be accepted as at present."

The strikers held a meeting yesterday in the Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, when they resolved to hold out until they further heard from Mr. Barton, General Secretary to the Telegraph Association, at Calcutta. In the morning they received a notice from Mr. Mayston, Acting Superintendent, Bombay Central Office, in which they were told to vacate the Telegraph quarters as they had been suspended for going on strike. The men thereupon vacated the place and shifted to the Diamond Jubilee Building at Byculla, which has been rented out of subscriptions raised at the Kalbadevi meeting of Friday last.

Yesterday there was a rumour afloat to the effect that about 10 to 1⁵ of the strikers had returned to work. This, however, the men denied saying at the most about two had done so. The Telegraph authorities are likely to issue orders to-day regarding the strikers.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Telegraph strike is worse than ever. Several senior men have been dismissed, which resulted in many more men joining the strikers.

Mr. Berrington and Mr. Newlands arrive at Calcutta, as well as Mr. Barton, the General Secretary, Telegraph Association. The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, under the orders of the Government of India, arrives to-morrow, to confer with the Chamber of Commerce. Business here is greatly dislocated, owing to disorganisation.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Forty-nine postal signallers are now on duty in the Bombay Central Telegraph office and 70 in the Calcutta Central office, and 11 extra Postal signallers have reported themselves to re-open some of the Calcutta sub-offices.

RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

On Saturday evening, a very largely attended meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Rangoon, in response to the notice, published in the local press, by Mr. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association.

The meeting was especially convened with the object of explaining to the public of Rangoon the circumstances which brought about the Telegraph strike in India and Burma.

The proceedings were presided over by Doctor T. F Pedley, who took his seat on the platform, in the midst of the Rangoon Telegraph Committee.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the greatest interest was evinced in the whole history of the present trouble, which was narrated by Mr. Barton, who put the whole case of the Government telegraphists to the meeting very clearly. His main points were the great injustice done to the department by Government, in the matter of their pay and prospects, during the past 40 years, and in support of his contention, he quoted figures to show that a signaller commencing on the small pay of Rs. 40 a month could only hope to obtain the maximum salary of Rs. 450, after about 35 years' service. He said, that, roughly speaking, out of 3,000 men, only four reached the maximum salary of Rs. 450, after about 32 years' service. He compared the better scale of pay, recently given by Government to the Postal Department, with the lesser rates paid to men in the Telegraph Department, in order to show that the latter, while drawing less pay were entrusted with far more responsibilities than the men in the Postal Service. With the aid of a blackboard and chalk, he very clearly convinced his audience of the unworkable system of night watches, introduced by Mr. Newlands. This system was found to overstrain the signallers to such an extent, mentally and physically, as to cause them to be overworked for want of proper rest, and it was, therefore, not surprising that mutilations of messages, especially of the foreign class, should take place under such trying circumstances. He pointed out that signallers who had tried Mr. Newlands' new system had to put in 20 hours duty, out of 32, and the result was, a dislocation in the traffic.

He denied that there had been any obstruction tactics on the part of any signaller in the Rangoon office, or any tampering with, or smashing of, machines, and he challenged any officer of the department, who might be present, to come forward and disprove this declaration.

[No one stepped forward during this sensational phase of the proceedings.]

He declared that the plain truth was, that, when the department found that the new system had proved a failure, there was no other way out of the difficulty but to throw the blame on the men, and lead the public to believe that they were upsetting the watches. (Cries of "shame" greeted this explanation.) Mr. Barton went on to detail the circumstances which led up to the men going on strike, namely, the summary dismissal by the Director-General of a large number of men, without any reasons being stated in the notice, except obstruction tactics. He contended that if such obstruction had been attempted the officer in charge would have noticed it, and could have taken action at once, by suspending the offender; but no such case had been reported The result was that seeing the men dismissed after serving for 25, 20, and 8 years, they felt they might be subjected to the same treatment, and all the staff had consequently decided to stand by their dismissed comrades, by going on strike. In conclusion, he asked the meeting to give an expression of opinion either by vote, or public utterances, as to whether the men had done wrong, or whether they were in sympathy with them and would stand by them, by helping them to place their case before the Government of India.

After the Chairman had again addressed the meeting, espousing the signallers' cause, a vote was taken and a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect, that the meeting was entirely in sympathy with the signallers, and that a representation should be made to Government, again asking them to intervene on behalf of the employes of the Telegraph Department.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

AGRA, APRIL 12.

On the 10th the Superintendent, Agra Office, addressed a small gathering of Signallers at the Telegraph Club, proposing a modification of the new system of duties which was not generally accepted. Notice, however, was served on all concerned and a modified scheme introduced yesterday reducing night hours from eight to six. As expected, the dissatisfaction prevailing in other centres aggravated the situation here, while the threats contained in the Director-General's circular of suspension and dismissal, also half pay to men reporting sick who are entitled the casual and privilege leave, etc. have set the hands of the clock back considerably. Men who rejoined after the expiration of leave, feeling the strain of work, again reported sick, and now the policy of dismissal was put into effect here, with the result that out of a staff of 100 Europeans no less the 80 are on strike and the sick list. There were fourteen dismissals to-day of men who twice reported sick, including the Branch Secretary, of the Telegraph Association. All being supported by medical certificates, this action is generally regarded as astounding from the legal, medical and political points of view. The signallers are determined to support to the bitter end their comrades elsewhere who are similarly treated by the orders of the Direction. The local authorities are still calling on the postal and military, but these factors being inefficient, work is practically at a standstill. The Agra office is clear of congestion, only because all classes of messages accepted are posted. The feeling in Agra city and cantonments is intense, Merchants are deploring Government apathy. Among strong opinions openly expressed, are that Newlands' reforms omitted to include change of designation of department from Indian to Russian telegraphs. The compulsion of the men to do unnatural and impossible hours is regarded little short of oppression at the risk of public interests. That medical authorities support men throughout India is regarded as a sufficient proof of the unsuitability of the system Of the fourteen dismissals two were reconsidered and men reinstated by the Superintendent for family reasons. The remainder of the staff are given notice to return to duty forthwith, failing which they are to be dismissed. Absentees are all on sick leave and absence covered by medical certificates. Several were compelled to resign their appointments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are proud of ourselves that we waited with almost unparalleled patience for the first cowardly blow which came as surely as it was expected, the only regrettable feature in the tragical act being that Mr. Leslie had to play the role of executioner and my humble opinion is that nobody regrets this more than himself. To many the news of summary dismissal was similar in effect to a merciful death relieving the dying consumptive, for they were heard expressing joy at the idea of "Sailing merrily home" again many others indeed on hearing of the sad end of their compeers instead of looking gloomy or taking to fight, ran upstairs with amazing alacrity to see if they were similarly to be served. This was truly typical of the early Christians rushing forward to fill the places of the fallen and receive the crown of martyrdom, and one was naturally in a reverie of thought as to whether one was actually living in the days of a Nero, Diocletian or Heliogabalus, and an eye-witness to the dark deeds of shame. The spectacle was as heartrending as it was admirable for its unity. But six months ago the Bombay Office staff was lacking so much in this very identical principle that it was regarded by other offices as proverbially despicable and further hardly worth consulting or including in their representative meetings. This was no fallacy, and I for one regarded others as cut-throats as much as they regarded me in the same light. The time is now opportune for setting before your readers the causes that led to so many discordant cohorts forming the unexpected and consolidated mass of strikers outside the Office gates to-day, and I feel sure you as an Englishman, and herefore a lover of fair play, will not deny me the privilege of assigning those causes.

(1) The vi-it of Mr. H. T. Pinhey to Rangoon in the guise of sympathiser and friend and the subsequent practical eviction from the service by official coercion of Mr. H. Barton, 1st grade Telegraph Master and one uniquely distinguished by the possession of four war medals. We schooled ourselves then to bid adieu to reposing confidence in the direction and lean more on one another for support.

(2) The Calcutta Delivery Peons strike, when Mr. Berrington and Mr. Pinhey called the men together and promised to remove their grievances, instead of which another plan was hatched and meanwhile arrangements clandestinely made to meet the contingency of refusal.

(3.) Repetition of dismissal of Bombay peons instead of redressing their grievances regarding the new duties which spell "starvation," entire breaking-up of domestic arrangements and consequent shattering of the most robust and healthy constitutions.

(4.) Added to these came Mr. Newlands' new watch list of 8-hour shifts like more blistering ointment on an already ulcerated part, with unmitigated imperviousness. All this was borne and combated with in a truly exemplary manner, working as we did on strictly constitutional lines with Christian fortitude and patience. Aggravating all the foregoing we bore the scornful taunts and veiled inuendos for being servilely docile and devoid of any sense of shame or self-respect from outsiders. We knew what we were about, and by repeated and respectful representations strove to gain our satisfaction, but for our pains we were accorded such arbitrary treatment as putting each individual member to expense of paper and printing with regard to the submission of memorials and representations of grievances with a counter charge of gross insubordination, in order to intimidate and make the combination fall through. Hampering and harassing refusal of club rooms to hold meetings. Spotting of suspected ringleaders in an agitation. Whereas the pure and unadulterated truth is that we with combined effort sought righting of wrongs All these measures ignored by the administrative heads were but surer means of drawing closer the bond of union and soldered the members all together. Finally the Director-General's threat of dismissal and the stern mandate to carry the same into execution was the veritable horizon that so much time was solicited to prepare and which was applied as the ironical balm of consolation for all our woes.

"Strike" was a word not included in the vocabulary of the Central Office Staff, and the very idea of its ever taking place here was uproariously poopoohed.

"Strike" was extremely remote from the idea of the Bombay Staff on account of many being under obligation for many favors of exceptional nature granted by or through Mr. Leslie.

"Strike" would have been a chimera in the Bombay Office if Mr. Leslie's recommendations so strongly urged were accepted, as he is personally acquainted with the financial status of those directly under him, and hence knows fully well that the Newlands' system is absolutely impracticable for a day, still more a month.

"Strike," so strangely true, there is in the Bombay Office to-day because after so much prodding and digging at the hard-working horse the fire brand was applied by the Director-General which goaded it to kick up and snap the shafts, and I for one am one of those sorely tried horses and can hardly recognise myself as being one of those most undesirable and very unenviable

STRIKERS.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the above Association was held in the C. M. S. Hall, on Saturday, at 5 30 p.m. The Rev. R Scott, D.D., presided. After refreshment and prayer, the Rev. D. L Joshi announced the last University results so far as Indian Protestant Christians were concerned. Among the successful students Miss Ellen Shaw passed her L. M & S. and Mr. Stephen Cornelius his B.Sc. He also announced that among the Matriculates Mr. Thomas Wells obtained the Babu Padmanji Scholarship. This Fund needs another Rs.1,500 to establish it as a permanent endowment. The Rev. J Smith, the Rev. Canon Heywood and the Rev. A. D.

BOMBAY MOTORISTS.

Annual Meeting and Dinner.

The annual meeting of the Motor Union of Western India was held in the Moorish Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday evening prior to the annual dinner, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn presiding.

The Report, which was circulated among the members and taken as read, stated :—The Committee feel great satisfaction in placing on record that the amount of subscriptions and contributions, etc., during the year amounted to the sum of Rs. 12,262-6-0. Of this sum entrance fees amounted to Rs. 2,120 for ordinary members, and subscriptions of ordinary members to Rs. 3,935, making up a total of Rs. 6,055. Life members' subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,000 while there was a donation of Rs. 875 on account of furniture for the New Union Rooms. This the Committee venture to think is a most satisfactory state of affairs as it places the Union in possession of considerable funds, much larger than has heretofore been the case. In glancing through the expenditure during the year 1907 it will be observed that the funds of the current year have had to pay considerable sums on account of expenditure of previous years, and that liabilities incurred during the years 1905 and 1906 to the extent of Rs. 1,286-2-3 have had to be disbursed out of the current year's collections. Besides this the Committee incurred an expenditure on account of the new Club rooms, and so has increased the popularity of the Union. In this connection a considerable sum of money was expended to furnish in a suitable manner the Club rooms, and the Union now has property, which they did not possess before, to the extent of Rs. 3,821-3-0, which, added to the Rs. 937 expended during the previous years on furniture, brings the total value of the property owned by the Union to Rs. 4,758-3-0. Notwithstanding this the accounts show a balance to the credit of the Union of Rs. 10,879-3-4. The Committee venture to think that this state of affairs will prove very satisfactory to the Members of the Union. A new departure has been made in the supply of Members' Badges as well as Car Badges to Members of the Motor Union of Western India designed and manufatured in England, which have met with the acceptance of the Members. The cost of these amounted to Rs. 691-12-0 and the Secretary will be glad to supply same to members at prices which can be ascertained. The Committee are able to state that the Reliability Trials were duly held on the 2nd to 5th February and the Gymkhana and Show on the 24th to 29th idem. They desire to record their grateful appreciation of the assistance afforded by Government who readily responded to the requests of the Union in the matter of improving the roads and policing the route of the trials, besides assisting in the matter of tolls, warning signs, etc. Since the last Report was issued the Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Motor Union of Western India has been affiliated to the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, so that our Union has now been connected with the two great Motor Institutions of the United Kingdom, and the privileges between these two bodies and the Union are reciprocal. The reduction of the Ordinary Residential Subscriptions to the Motor Union of Western India to Rs. 20 for Resident Members and Rs. 5 to the Non-resident Members has, the Committee believes, resulted in larger numbers being added to the list of Members during the year 1907. The number of New Ordinary Members elected during the year 1907, was 117 while Non-resident Members amounted to 3, and the New Life Members joining the Union were 13. The total on the list of Life Members is now 38, and that of the Mofussil Members 10, while the total of Ordinary Residential Members is 192, against 115 in 1906, indicating good progress during the year under report.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas proposed the adoption of the report and the accounts. He said :—Gentlemen, you have all no doubt read with no small degree of satisfaction the Annual Report which has already been circulated to you individually and which Mr. N. M. Marshall has now placed on the table and the Chairman has taken as read. The Report, gentlemen, evidences progress of the Union during the year 1907, progress of a substantial nature in every direction and we can look back upon the 12 months that have passed with feelings that the Union has fulfilled its sphere of influence in various directions and in doing so has furthered the interests of motoring in this country which is the primary object for which the Union was established.

Gentlemen, the Trials and the Gymkhana were both successfully carried out and the third, not the least important, the annual function of our Union takes place to night in connection with the Dinner and the distribution of prizes to successful competitors. Despite difficulties that have cropped up from time to time it has been passed upon to carry out the programme marked out with every degree of success, and I venture to believe that next season the Trials no longer a necessary adjunct of our programme with the Gymkhana will become a most interesting and popular item of the year's doings, and, gentlemen, I would like to state that it is the intention of the Committee this year to carry out other and most useful operations for the benefit of Automobilists in general.

With regard to the funds of the Association we have to congratulate ourselves that they are in the most satisfactory position. We have a Club room well furnished and a large Bank balance at our back which must be regarded as a compliment to the energy and zeal of our Secretary, Mr. N. M. Marshall who is gifted with special powers for drawing funds on behalf of the Union. [illegible]

It would be ungracious of us considering the happy state of affairs which exists in connection with the Union, if we do not give full and well deserved credit to Mr. N. M. Marshall for the successful manner in which he has carried out the duties of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer during the year. He combines a great energy with shrewd business habits and is possessed of other qualities which enable him to succeed where others might fail. It is owing to his influence and to his energy that we have been able to read such a glowing report and I have little hesitation in saying that it is due to him that the Union has progressed and become more powerful than ever and it is financially stronger than ever before. I feel quite sure that the work has interferred with his business, and I believe it was his intention to retire from the Secretaryship at this meeting, but if the drudgery of the work of Honorary Secretary can be consigned to a paid assistant we shall still be able to retain Mr. N. M. Marshall's valuable services as Honorary Secretary, and in view of the work that he has done for us and of the increasing work of the Union I feel sure that the members will agree that the time has arrived when all the work cannot be done by an Honorary official. With these remarks, gentlemen, I propose that the Report and Audited Balance Sheet be adopted.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The following Committee and office-bearers for the year 1908 were appointed :—

President.—The Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn. Vice Presidents :—The Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., C. I. E ; The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey. Chairman, Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadass. Vice-Chairmen, Lt-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., and Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

Members.—Messrs Rustom K. R. Cama, J. D. Dawar, H. G. Gell, P. D. Lam, Lt-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., Messrs Mulraj Khatau, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Narottam Morarjee Goculdass, R. D. Sethna, Col. Forman, R. A. M. C.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. N. M. Marshall.

It was then resolved to empower the Committee to revise the existing rules and regulations of the Union as might be considered advisable.

Mr. Ardeshir J. Bilimoria then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. He said :—Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to move that this meeting place on record a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble. Mr. G. Owen Dunn for presiding on this occasion as Chairman of the Motor Union of Western India. His services have been of the greatest value especially in regard to bringing about the most cordial relations between the various departments of Government and the Union. He has shown his great interest in Automobilism in various ways, and having secured him as Chairman of the Union the Committee were indeed in a most fortunate position. I ask you, gentlemen, to carry this resolution with the most cordial feeling, and I feel sure that you would all do so with general acclamation.

Mr. Malabarwala seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn briefly acknowledged the compliment and moved a resolution thanking the proprietors of the Taj for allowing the Union that night the use of the Moorish room. The resolution was passed and the proceedings terminated.

THE DINNER.

The members and guests then adjourned to the dining hall, where covers were laid for over a hundred diners. The loyal toasts having been proposed and drunk, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, President of the Union, proposed the toast of "Success to the Motor Union of Western India."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dunn said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have now to propose to you the toast of "Success to the Motor Union of Western India." I am glad to see such a good attendance here this evening, which marks the commencement of the fifth year of the existence of the Motor Union. The Report of the Committee, which has been printed and circulated, shows that our finances are in a very healthy condition, and now that we are so well started I hope that the support given to the Union will be well maintained, and that it may become a well established and increasingly useful association. I must refer in the first place to the loss which we have sustained in common with other public and private associations in Bombay, by the retirement from among us of our President, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. In him we have lost a good and a steady supporter, one who saw the good which the Union could do, and was lenient to its early errors, a sportsman with a judicial mind, a shrewd adviser, and a staunch friend. Sir Lawrence Jenkins put his mind into motoring while he was at it, as thoroughly as he dug into an intricate appeal case in the High Court, as energetically as he took to golf, and with the same diligence as he followed the teachings of Sandow. As an example of his thoroughness as applied to motoring I may mention that he purchased an old and worn-out motor for the sole purpose of taking it to pieces and putting it together again so as to make himself thoroughly familiar with every part of it. That is the sort of man who has now gone to strengthen the India Council, and which all Bombay regrets having lost.

NO FURTHER NEED FOR TRIALS.

Next I may say, by way of reassuring those who have criticised (and I am bound to say not without good reason) our recent Reliability Trials, that the Committee have definitely decided that there shall be no more of such trials as far as this Union is concerned. They have had their day, and there is so little to choose nowadays between the best cars of different makes, that such trials are apt to be misused, and the Union promoting them thus brought into some degree of disrepute. I will refrain from saying anything more on this subject, but will turn to an expression of my own opinion as to what should be the aims and objects of this Union for the future. For there are many directions in which it can do most useful public service, and I say public service because such matters as road improvements benefit everyone, and not merely motorists, while anything that will tend to the efficiency of drivers and such matters must be greatly to the advantage of the general public as offering less likelihood of early death.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

Firstly, then, the Union should, I think, now turn its attention particularly to the improvement of the highways generally throughout the presidency but more particularly perhaps below the ghauts in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The representations which have hitherto been made to Government on the subject of the state of the road between Bombay and Campoli have borne good fruit and all who have been over that road during this last season must acknowledge that its condition now is very different to what it was two years ago. There is a good deal, however, yet to be done before it can be considered to be in the state in which a road of its importance ought to be kept, and I have every reason to believe that it is the wish and the intention of Government to place and maintain this road in first-rate condition. In addition to the road surface, however, there are other little improvements which are called for, perhaps the chief of which is the widening and strengthening of the many small narrow bridges that are fairly frequent between Thana and Campoli. Next, a great want in the neighbourhood of Bombay is a bridge over the Kalyan Creek. This has been urged for some years past in the interests of the public and I think the Union should add its influence towards getting this very desirable work carried out.

THE QUESTION OF TOLLS.

Another point to which attention may usefully be directed is the possibility of abolishing tolls on the roads. This is an old-fashioned, expensive and irritating method of raising funds for the up-keep of the roads. It is, I believe, practically unknown now in Europe, and even in India it still obtains, if I am correctly informed, only in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The sum represented is a very considerable one, amounting, I believe, in the matter of the Provincial roads alone in this Presidency to something like Rs. 6½ lakhs per annum, and it would undoubtedly be necessary to find some other means by which this amount could be raised. It should not, however, be a difficult matter for Government, if so willed, to find an alternative, and I think the matter is one that might well be pressed by the Motor Union, with suggestions, if possible, as to alternative taxation.

STATE OF THE BOMBAY ROADS.

The state of the roads in Bombay City is another matter to which attention may be directed. The papers are constantly full of complaints on this matter. Apart from the very rough surface of some other roads one can go but a short distance without finding a road up for some purpose or another. If it is not tramways it is drains, if it is not drains it is electric cables ; if it is not electric cables it is water-supply ; if it is not water-supply it is repairs, and the worst of it is that the roads are never or very seldom efficiently made up after they have been so disturbed. The Tramway Company have been the greatest offenders in this respect and the amount of damage done to motor tyres—and carriage tyres also, for the matter of that—by the shocking state in which the road between the Tramway tracks was generaly left when the laying of the rails had been completed must amount to a very large tax on the public. As some small measure of this, I understand that Messrs. Dunlop, Limited, have turned over something like six lakhs of rupees in business in motor tyres during the past year owing to the demand being so great. Undoubtedly the state of the Bombay roads is responsible for the tremendous wear and tear of tyres.

THE NECESSITY OF DRIVING LICENSES.

Other matters that I think the Committee might well take up in the interests of the owners of motor cars and of the public are :—Firstly, the question whether they should not undertake to examine candidates for driving licenses and grant certificates of competency. I think it not improbable that the Police would gladly assist by requiring applicants for licenses to obtain the Motor Union Certificate in the first instance. If this could be done it would be a protection both to motor owners and to the public—to motor owners in the confidence that a driver with the Union Certificate would know something of his business, and to the public by the increased safety with which they could utilise the thoroughfares. The Union should also start a crusade against the use of brilliant headlights on motors within the limits of the City. These are, I believe, prohibited, but the rule is not enforced as it should be. The use of such head-lights is a great danger to persons on the road other than those in the motor car, and every member of the Union who meets a car using these lights should report its number at once to the Committee so that action could be taken. The use of hideously screaming syrens should also be discouraged by the Union as a nuisance to the public, for anything which is likely to render the motorist unpopular with the public should be discouraged by the Union by every means in their power.

FREEDOM FROM SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

I am glad to be able to remark that there is a noticeable freedom from serious accidents with motor cars in the City, which is due no doubt to the greater care and consideration exercised nowadays by private owners, and the better control they have established over their chauffeurs in this matter. There are still some, however, who drive much too fast. It is no doubt distressing to the owner of a fine high-powered car not to be able to let her out, but high-powered cars are not suitable for work in a City, and if they are so used, the owners must be content with a very moderate pace. I think what I have said will show that there is ample work before the Union without concerning themselves with Reliability Trials, and I hope that the ensuing year will show a useful record of work in the directions I have indicated.

We had 133 new members during the last year, but there are still a large number of owners who have not as yet joined the Union. I hope that with the programme I have put forward they will see that a good deal has been done and is likely to be done for their benefit, and the will realise that nothing can be done without money. The residential subcription to the Union is only Rs. 20 a year and in the case of non resident members only Rs. 5. For this the members will have the feeling that they are assisting in many matters of improvement both within and without the City. They have in the Union rooms a fine selection of motor literature open to them which they can peruse at their ease in a comfortable chair under an lectric fan, and I think therefore it is not too much to hope that all owners will come forward and support the Union in the useful work which they have before them.

RECOGNITION OF VALUABLE SERVICES.

I must take this opportunity for once more expressing our thanks to Government for the assistance they have afforded us and for their readiness to accept suggestions and, if possible, to carry them out. To the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Police and all those serving under them we owe our very warmest thanks for the assistance they afforded during the Kolhapur Trials, and similarly the District Superintendents of Police of Thana, Kolaba, Poona, and Satara and their subordinates deserve our recognition of their excellent work at the same time. And lastly, it is not too much to say that without the arduous labours of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Marshall, neither Trials, nor Show, nor Gymkhana would have been possible. He has, I am afraid, neglected his own business in order to ensure success to these undertakings, and it is too much to expect that he should continue to do this. The Committee accordingly are considering the possibility of engaging the services of a paid Secretary to carry on the duties which have hitherto been performed by Mr. Marshall, but I have no doubt he will continue to assist with his experience. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to congratulate the fortunate winners of these handsome prizes and trophies, and to ask you to drink "Success to the Motor Union."

The toast was drunk amidst cheers. The health of the winners, visitors and guests" and "the President" were also duly honoured.

TAXES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One word more on this subject in reply to Mr. Subject's letter in Friday's issue, and I will drop the subject ; I am not so cruel as to desire "to break a butterfly on wheel" and I am sure your correspondent is a veritable *lepidopterum illustrissimus atque Excellentissimus* whose feelings I surely could not have hurt by anything I wrote before. I love Portugal and its peasantry or I should not have chosen to reside in it for many years ; I merely hate the Ministerial and fiscal system and abhor the "Panta P ntuguesis" ; also I object to a Police who, as on 11th June last and again a few days ago, without any justifiable provocation blaze away into the brown of a general unarmed mob and murder women and children. This by the way !

Re-reading what I have written, it seems to me I have not been vague (as Senhor Lepidopterus says), but explicit as to free firewood and cutting forests for fuel in Portuguese India, and, as to cheap labour, the proof the pudding is in the eating, as the embryo Company will find.

I never even hinted that there is not very valuable and some remunerative trees in Goa territory, but even the Portuguese Ministry, I imagine, would order them to be felled for fuel. Moreover I have shot several tigers in the Satare Province (Would that I could do it again ?) and have in company with the Kanara District Police hunted dacoits there, caught alive and got over 40 transported. The Goanese Police pursuing the same gang potted about 80 poor devils whilst they were at their midday meal, took the rest (some 50 more) alive to the Panjim Prison (where several died), kept them half starved for two years without trial and finally let them all go free. Oh ! this a first class Government ! My illustrious disputant must fain admit that I know something about Goa and Satare forests ?

We Anglo Indians are accustomed to "Herculean feats" : we are not obliged to pull our machinery to pieces and ship it in damp holds unpainted to escape Customs Duties. So far it is possible our heaviest machinery—such as Railway steam engines, Pump, wood and iron machinery, mill machinery, steam launches—come out in bulk (painted to prevent rust), and our motor cars come out in deal cases complete. But, of course, they (the Goanese Government) are not going to submit to such "Herculean feats" !

No one knows better than myself how hospitable and festive are the Kootee (landowners) of Goa. Colonel Westropp, Political Agent of adjacent Sawantwadi described this amiable trait of theirs to Sir Richard Temple in a sparing Cork brogue. Said he: "Well, Your Excellency, they give you soup your spoon stands up in, loike ghee bedad ! then a rockfish or sinfish whole, weighing may be 8 lbs—then a dozen entrees be jabes and curry bhat and all ablaze would blow the roof off your skull ; the while avery Senhor makes you drink with him and clink glasses—of some ten sorts o' wine. Then come such pastry ; puddens and swates as would sicken a sweet's school ; and thin—'tis thruth oime tellin' your Excellency !—they serve up a roast sucking pig by way of desart !" How dear old Dickie T did laugh !

Now neither Harry Maxwell or his brother were shikaris. Both were merry, but very hard headed (I mean strong headed) guests and hosts, with clear brains for business long after the Senhor's tongues were thickened by liquor. Both visited the farms and plantations in Goa territory, and even resided in them for weeks and months together. I know, because I was eye-witness, that they looked very sharply after matters and didn't waste their time in shooting, boating, or at social parties and gatherings. Alexander Browne, Mellwraith, and John Fleming also frequently ran down to look after their plantations as the three Americans did. No doubt these three gentlemen did join in such social gatherings as they were invited to by His Excellency the Viceroy, but they had an eye to business all the time, you bet, and certainly they never liquored up or went shikaring. Alexander Browne and Mellwraith may or may not have known a rifle from a shot gun, but I doubt if they ever fired off any such weapon.

I repeat—if the three American Planters were so mighty successful, why didn't they stay or make a bigger pile ?

I am sorry that I left my own copy of Dr. Andrade's famous work (published 2 years or more ago) entitled "Portugal Economico," but perhaps your correspondent can borrow one at the Portuguese Consulate. Nothing I, or any one else, has ever said or written against the corruption throughout Portuguese officialdom is half so scathing as what the illustrious Portuguese savant published about his own countrymen. The book will explain why the collieries and Petroleum fields in Goa territory remain unexploited ! I can cap all the Senhor Doctor says by instances about which the Portuguese Press itself has been openly writing for a quarter of a century and more. My brilliant opponent writes "there is absolutely no duty on goods exported from one place to another in Goa territory itself." Granted ; but he forgets that the embryo company's business will be to export produce from Goa to other territory ! Not that the Portuguese Government is at all particular in taxing in its own country goods imported from its own islands : for example, Cane Sugar made at Madeira is heavily taxed on the mainland, and bananas imported to the mainland from Madeira and the Azores Islands pays heavy duty !

I have said enough to squash my butterfly I fear, but it is bitterly true.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, April 8.

CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held yesterday evening in a specially erected shamiana in Huziria Street, Kazi Mahomed Ismail presiding. The proceedings commenced with the distribution of prizes to the children attending the Coronation Literary Society's School. A resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Messrs Gulamhussein Kerrimbhai Ibrahim, J. P.; Abdullabhai Shakoorbhai, J. P.; Dr. Abdul Razaak Shaik Imam, J. P.; Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, J. P.; Syed Mainudin Syed Hoosein, J. P.; and Tyabji Ibrahim J. P.; as Justices of the Peace, and thanking Government for the selection made. The best thanks of the meeting were then accorded to Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, J. P. for his generosity in respect of the Mosque in Huziria Street. Satisfaction was expressed at the appointment of Moulvi Ali Mahomed as Assistant Municipal Secretary and it was resolved to record the meeting's gratitude at the selection made for the post by the Municipal Secretary and the Standing Committee of the Municipality. It was also resolved that the meeting considered it necessary to open a class for needle-work, &c. for the female students of the Coronation Literary Society's Free School. It was further resolved to appeal to philanthropic gentlemen to raise a fund for the provision of a school building for the Coronation Literary Society's Free School. A Managing Committee was then appointed for the School, A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NIRA CANAL TAGAI SCHEME AND ITS ASPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To understand the above subject a few prefatory remarks are necessary. In the great famine of 1877 the Government undertook the construction of the Nira canal. This is one of the seven irrigation works in the Poona District. Its head-source lies within the State of His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor and it is fed by the Nira river and the mountain rains. The canal is one hundred miles in length and it runs through the Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and the Indapur Talukas of the Poona District, half its length lying in the Bhimthadi Taluka. The Government expended about Rs. 56,88,737 on the canal till the end of 1902-03. This sum has now, it is believed, increased to about seven millions. The work was originally undertaken as a famine work and therefore in the technical language of the Irrigation Department it was classed and continued to be so classed until recently as a Protective work. But recently,—the exact time is not known,—it is believed, the said work began to be called a Productive work. This belief may be mistaken in fact, but from the way in which the canal is being of late used the people have strong reasons to make the above inference. The work being in its inception a Protective work, its water must be used for raising the staple crops of the country. But on the contrary sugarcane crop, which is not a staple crop of the country and which absorbs enormously greater quantity of water than an equal area of any other crop, has been allowed to be grown on the canal for the last twenty years to the detriment of ordinary crops. For the last eight or ten years six thousand acres of sugarcane crop every year on an average have been allowed to be grown under the canal, and from 1905 this average area of sugarcane has become fixed in consequence of the Block system having been introduced on the canal. The necessary result of this has been to curtail permanently the area of other crops, to enrich comparatively a few people to the prejudice of the generality of the agricultural class. The gross revenue of the canal has increased from Rs. 36,085 in 1890-91 to Rs. 2,31,596 in 1902-03, and now the figure stands at about Rs. 2,60,000. By the introduction of the Block system Rs. 1,80,000 have been secured to Government as permanent revenue from the Block area. Whether the Block system has become beneficial to the Irrigators in general or whether it was introduced with the only object of securing a permanent revenue to Government is a subject fit to be taken up and discussed by itself. But it is submitted that Government ought not to have allowed the canal to be used as a Productive work. This is however by the bye. To return to our subject.

The sugarcane crop being a valuable crop and its out-put having obtained good prices in some years it has paid its cultivators amply. And Baramate the head-quarter town of the Bhimthadi taluka in the Poona District has during the last ten or fifteen years risen from an insignificant agricultural village into a great jaggery exporting town. It has sent out every year jaggery worth about 1,500,000 one and a half million on an average during the last five years, and consequently it has gained in that proportion. The details if found necessary will be worked out in my next. It is suspected the European Government officers in charge of this taluka, being struck by the flourishing condition of the sugarcane industry, began to think if some part of the industry cannot be diverted to Government control, and began to devise means for the same The Agriculturists Loans Act came to their relief, and it was resolved to advance money to sugarcane planters under the above Act. Taking cover under the comparatively high rate of interest—high in the eyes of Government—prevailing here and the specious excuse of benefiting the indebted agriculturists, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Member of His Excellency's Executive Council, in his address to the Agricultural Conference at Ahmedabad in 1907, announced that Government were going to try an experiment on the Nira Canal of advancing money to sugarcane cultivators at 9 per cent. per annum and thus help them to keep to themselves some portion of their profits that otherwise goes to the money lenders in the shape of the higher rate of interest. Accordingly, towards the beginning of this year R.S. Bhaskar Balvant Sahasrabudhe—formerly mamlatdar of Bhimthadi but then serving in the office of the Inspector General of Police Bombay—was appointed the special officer to advance money to the sugarcane planters and to supervise the general working of the Tagai scheme. By this time it is believed more than Rs. 100,000 have been advanced under the Agricultural Loans Act No. XII of 1884.

The principal object of this article is to discuss the legality of this Act of Government, its consideration from other standpoints of view being held over for another article. The Act No. XII of 1884, denominated the Agriculturists loans Act is itself an extension of the Northern India Takvai Act X of 1879. The object of this Act (Agriculturists Loans Act) as appears from the wording of section 4 of it, is to relieve distress, to give help for the purchase of seed or cattle or for any other purpose connected with agricultural objects. The present advance of loans to sugarcane cultivators for the purpose of sowing, rearing, &c., of sugarcane crop is certainly not to relieve distress, or to give help for purchase of seed or cattle. And therefore it remains to be seen if the act of Government in making these advances falls within the words "any other purpose connected with agricultural objects" appearing at the end of the aforesaid section. It is submitted that it does not and cannot. In the first place, by the above quoted expression, the Act could never have intended or contemplated Government doing business on profit in competition with private capitalists, for trading is no function of Government. Secondly, according to the strict rule of interpretation the word "other" whenever it follows the enumeration of several acts, things or objects, it is invariably interpreted to mean and include other acts, things, or objects of a nature akin to those that have preceded the word itself. In article 176 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act appears the word 'other', and some of the preceding articles of the same schedule refer to applications under certain Act, viz., the Civil Procedure Code, and hence the word 'other' appearing in article 178 has been interpreted by Judicial decisions to refer also to applications under the same Act, viz. the Civil Procedure Code. If this rule of interpretation is followed in respect of an article which stands by itself, *a fortiori* the same rule ought to be observed in connection with the word "other" of section 4 as it appears in one continuous phrase. The words "to relieve distress or purchase of seed or cattle" appearing in the said section 4 point to a state of things which require the immediate giving of relief to distressed agriculturists, or which require money to be advanced to them for buying seed and cattle to enable them to sow their lands. That this or like this alone was the object of the Agriculturists Loans Act is borne out further by the fact that loans under the said Act have never been up to now, to the knowledge of the writer, given except at the commencement of or during the rainy season. If therefore the word "other" in section 4 to be interpreted as above indicated, then the advance of loans to sugarcane cultivators for sowing, manuring rearing, etc, of their sugarcane with the ultimate object of making 3 per cent. profit on the money advanced, cannot for one moment be said to be an act contemplated by the word "other", and, therefore, also by the Agriculturists Loans Act itself. A layman like the writer with no legal acumen sufficient to grapple with the technicalities and subtleties of law cannot do more than to simply touch the subject. As more than Rs. 1,00,000 have already been advanced and an equal amount will be required to be advanced for this year's season of sugarcane, and as the Government have undertaken this experiment for three years, it would be most proper and necessary that this side of the question is placed beyond doubt. Any member of the Legal Legislative Council who has made law his profession, especially the Hon. Mr. Dikshit as representing the Central Division, may well take up the subject and consider it from a lawyer's point of view. Dear Editor, I have ventured to encroach upon your time and space because the subject under review required it, and I have no doubt you will also give your mature consideration to it.—Yours &c.,

K. G. B.

THE *World* says that the Duke of Braganza son of King Miguel I. of Portugal, and Pretender to the Throne, has left Malta, where he had gone with the Duchess for his health, and is now *en route* for Ceylon. The Duke caught a severe chill while shooting in the Austrian Tyrol last autumn, and his delicate state was aggravated by the shock of recent sad events. It is hoped the tropics may prove wholly beneficial.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Court Calls a Dastur.

In the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Parsi Trusts suit was further heard, when Mr. Lowndes, Counsel for the plaintiffs, continued his remarks on the case. Suggestions had been thrown out by the Court at previous hearings, that one side or the other should call Dastur Kaikhushru Jamshedji, who had performed the "Navjot" ceremony of Mrs. R. D. Tata, wife of the sixth plaintiff, to ascertain from him whether he had performed all the ceremonies required under the circumstances and so forth. Finding a disinclination on either side to act up to the suggestion, on their own motion and responsibility, the learned Judges decided under the powers vested in them to call the evidence at any stage of the proceedings, and sent the Court Interpreter, Mr. Navroji F. Kanga, to call the Dastur.

The Dastur arrived, and was examined by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daver. The Dastur said he was one of the high-priests of the Bombay Shershai Parsi sect, and was also head-priest of the Anjuman Atashbeheram, at Dhobitalao. He had performed the "Navjot" of Mrs. R. D. Tata, who was a French lady. She had expressed to him her desire to be converted to the Zoroastrian religion, All the necessary ceremonies were performed ; as to the giving her of the 'Barashnum", or Nine Nights' purification, he did not see the importance of it in her case.

Did you tell the witness Mr. Jivanji J. Modi, that you had not performed all the ceremonies necessary for the admission of Mrs. Tata ?—I had no conversation with Mr. Modi about this matter. I never told him.

Would you admit her into the Atashbeheram of which you are the head-priest ?—With the permission of the Trustees, Yes. Continuing, witness said, that as she has embraced the Zoroastrian faith, he, for his part, did not ses any objection to admitting her into the Atashbeheram.

Mr. Justice Beaman : I have yet to ask only this question ; when you performed this ceremony, you performed it as the head-priest, with the deliberate intention of making her a Zoroastrian ?—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Strangman wanted to ask questions, but Mr. Justice Davar informed the learned Counsel that when the Dastur was sent for by the Court, it was under the express condition, that he would not be harassed by cross-examination.

Through the Court, Mr. Strangman asked, whether witness had signed the Expert Committee's report ? Witness replied in the affirmative.

It was stated in it, that among the ceremonies necessary for admiting an alien, the giving of "Barashnum" was one. Witness said, that this was meant for those who wanted to be admitted in the future.

Mr. Strangman complained that it would be rather hard on Mr. Modi, whose statement witness had contradicted, to allow witness's evidence to go on the record unquestioned ; it was of very little value without cross-examination. What he wanted to question the witness upon was this.

Was it your view before you signed that report, that "Barashnum" was not necessary ?

The question was disallowed, on the basis of the promise given to the witness. Mr. Strangman requested the Court to take a note that witness was a Court-witness ; and to make it quide clear that he was not allowed to be cross-examined by Mr. Strangman.

The note was taken, and witness was allowed to leave the Court.

Mr. Lowndes then took up his address from where he had left it. Counsel said, that in the deed of 1851, the power to the Trustees to appoint successors, was not indroduced as the outcome of some previous minutes or transactions ; but it was put in by an enthusiastic attorney's clerk. Kharshedji Manekji, though not a Trustee, but only a Panchayet, regularly audited the Trustees' accounts. This was attempted to be whittled down by rather a disingenuous note in the margin of the document, that this gentleman was not a Trustee ; but he was, for several years, assisting the Trustees in their accounts and other business. This was done in order do get over the difficulty as to how a Panchayet still came to exercise such influence. In the face of the fact that in 1860, there were ten members of the Panchayet living, who had signed a long resolution of the Panchayet, it was absurd to say that the Panchayet died in 1862, without any proof of resignation or death. The fact was, that people, who were acting on the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution (for which the Rs. 3,00,000 had been set apart by the Trustees) acted as the Panchayets. This justified Counsel's contention, that the trustees were merely delegates of the Panchayet : but the other side said "No." Counsel cited documents in support of his arguments, including Donor's letters dated 3rd November 1842, 24th, August 1845, 18th March 1846, 27th June 1850, including the Sir Jamshedji Translation Fund document of 1843. The genesis of the trustees was this: first of all, they were mere custodians of the Panchayet; in 1851, they came to be trustees; in 1871, they asserted "we are the Panchayets;" and now in this case, they had set up the claim, that they were not even the successors of the Panchayet ; that truly was their legal origin, as they were the appointees of the Panchayet, who were their appointers. Thus it was clear, that the Panchayet had the right to appoint them again. In 1778, there were 12 Panchayets ; 18 in 1818 ; 37 in 1836. These were the leaders ; the committee, as if it were ; but the Panchayet proper was the whole Anjuman of the Parsis. Counsel read documents, including the 18th Century Government Despatches published in these columns; papers annexed to the report of Sir Joseph Arnold's Parsi Law Commission ; Briggs' and Dosabhoy Framji's works on the Parsis ; and Sir Jamshedji's "Kholase" published in 1818. In commenting on the paragraph from Tudor, cited by Mr. Strangman the other day, that in framing a scheme, the Court might continue the same trustees in office, with power to the surviyors to appoint successors, Mr. Lowndes said, that this principle appeared to have been based on an isolated judgment, and not on a series of judgments, as principles usually were.

The hearing was then adjourned.

PICKING-POCKETS IN PYDOWNI.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Narayan Rav charged Vela Ranchord, a Hindu, and Juma Ismael, a Mahomedan, with theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs 150, from the pocket of one Jamalal Lachaman. The latter was standing on the road near the Pydowni police station waiting for a tramcar. Just as a car arrived he felt a jerk, but taking no notice of it he mounted the car. Proceeding a few yards he discovered that he had missed his watch and chain. The matter was reported to the police. On Friday morning the two accused were challenged by a policeman in plain clothes in Bapti Road where the accused were offering the chain to a Marwari for sale. The gold case of the watch was also recovered from another Marwari to whom it had been sold by the accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty and admitted previous convictions. The first accused was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to twelve months.

The Magistrate further ordered that they should also receive twelve and fifteen stripes respectively.

The Marwari who had purchased the pieces of gold case was convicted of receiving stolen property and was fined Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant handed over to the Court Rs. 10 to be given to the policeman who detected the crime. The amount was forwarded to the Police Commissioner.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" were Mr. C.E. Hobhouse, M.P., and Mrs. Hobhouse; Hon'ble Mr. D. C and Mrs. Johnstone, Hon'ble Mrs. and Miss Gerard, Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, Marquis De La Baume, Viscomte D'Oysonville, Count de Casteja, General Mahon, Hon. Sir W. R. Burkett, Lady, Miss Burkett, H. H. the Aga Khan and Lord Hawke.

OUR TAILORING?

WE GIVE YOU SUITS THAT SUIT

WE GIVE YOU SUITS THAT FIT

WE GIVE YOU GOOD VALUE

COOL

ASSOMETHE SUITS, a beautifully cool Tussore Coloured Suit, Light, Cool and Smart.

Coat Vest Trousers. } Rs. 16-8, complete, made to order.

COOL (Don't forget the Limerick).

Crash Holland Suits. } Rs. 16-8, complete, made to order.

COOL (Don't forget the Limerick).

Imperial Tussore Suits. } Rs. 16-8, complete, made to order.

COOL (Don't forget the Limerick).

"Soukyam" Twill Shirts. } With turned lower Tennis Collar, Breast Pockets and made to order in any size, Rs. 1-12 each.

COOL (Don't forget the Limerick.)

"Soukyam" Twill Pyjamas. } The most comfortable on Earth, complete with girdle, and any size made to order. Price Rs. 4-8.

EASTER MILLINERY.

Reflecting the dictates of the present day Fashions.

A.....

Beautiful.....

Display.....

over 200 to choose from PRICES from Rs. 8-8 to 35-8 each Hat.

We have an English Milliner and Dressmaker, so we await your orders.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

The "Shrine of Fashion."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 0th June 1907 is reviewed in the following Government Resolution in the Revenue Department :—

Reading.—The report covers a period of 15 months and it is satisfactory to find that during that period steady and continuous progress has been made, with but little to record in the way of failure. Of seventy societies formed, only one has ceased to exist, and it may be hoped that the few which the Registrar describes as in need of nursing will survive under his care. The most noticeable feature, perhaps, of the growth in the number of societies is the extension which has taken place in Gujarat, where it seemed a priori that the idea of co-operation was less likely to gain general adoption. There were in the Gujarat districts 3 Urban and 21 Rural societies, while the Central Division had 5 of the former and only 7 of the latter, and the Southern 9 and 20 respectively. The remaining 5 societies comprise 3 Urban in Bombay and 2 rural in Sind. Government note with satisfaction that in the last named province a beginning has been made in inducing landowners to have recourse to co-operative credit; and with regret that none of the two societies started was not working at the date of the report. A map of the Presidency should accompany the annual review, as the Registrar proposes.

Government approve of the policy of the Registrar in allowing arms to any experiment, provided it was spontaneous. The result of such a policy is seen in the wide variety of societies which have come into existence. They include one (the "Bombay Urban") which performs to some extent the functions of a Central Bank, a purely high-caste society (the Parsavat Brahman), one for all classes and creeds (the All India Brotherhood), and societies for a tinsmiths, sugarmakers, retail boatmakers, and carpenters, in addition to the purely agricultural societies. Nothing but good can follow from such an extension of the principle of co-operation into every class and every occupation of life. Already the formation of Central Banks is regarded as practicable and even probable in the near future. In the Deccan where the need of facilities for agricultural loans is perhaps the greatest, it may be hoped that the success of the societies already started and notably the spread of the movement in Ahmedabad and Dharwar, may inspire confidence and afford an example which will lead to steady development. It is hardly possible to repeat too often that in the Registrar's words "it is persons we want." The case of Bodwad in East Khandesh affords a notable example; and others are mentioned in the Registrar's Report. The people have to be taught to co-operate and work together. Only by the constant efforts of those who know can those who do not know be brought to understand and to move in the direction of organizing themselves into societies of mutual help. Government observe with pleasure that many district officers have especially in testing these lives in this special branch of administration, and they desire to be understood that, while the Registrar is charged with the duty of developing the system of co-operative credit societies, that fact does not bar the district officer from doing all in his power to help on the movement; on the contrary, it is expected that he should assist to the utmost of his ability in familiarizing the people in his district with the aims and objects of co-operation and the means of attaining them. The attention of district officers should be called anew to the latter portion of paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 351, dated 18th January 1906.

It is of interest to note that in the Rural, or agricultural, societies membership is sought and gained without distinction of caste. No great progress has yet been made in attracting to the capital of such societies the funds held by savkars; and capital being of small amounts the objects for which loans are given are naturally restricted. For these purposes it is satisfactory to be assured that the resources of the societies have proved sufficient, and Government concur with the Registrar in the opinion that small beginnings are best; and agement of functions can co-operate with growth in experience and in the confidence gained by successful dealing with affairs within a limited range. Larger funds will become available as such societies as the Bombay Urban come into existence and extend the scope of their operation; and also as the rural societies themselves develop after the fashion of that at Hulkoti, of which the Registrar specially mentions the noteworthy fines. It appears from the report that generally loans have been made suitably to the circumstances, with proper security and at rates not excessive rate of interest, while recoveries have on the whole been creditable and the committee have done good work especially those whose secretaries are the schoolmasters in their villages. The note on usury in the increasing numbers of the societies bids fair in the road of their operations the Government in Council is glad to find evidence of the movement advancing steadily, if slowly, through its present infant stage, with all reasonable indications of its growing into a well developed system.

The fact that little or no progress has yet been made in establishing grain banks is however a little disappointing. The experiment of that nature which was started in the Thana District with Government assistance has, it is believed, proved beneficial and is still continued; but in that district the example has not led to the establishing of any similar institution—but the people themselves, or indeed to the formation of any co-operative society of any kind. Where, as noticeably in Ahmedabad and Dharwar, there has been a marked advance, it cannot be doubted that this is largely due to the assistance voluntarily given by private gentlemen, such as Rao Bahadur Mafatlal Gunbhai and Messrs. K. N. Bhangavkar, A. B. Desai and Lalubhai Samaldas. To these and to the Honourable Mr. Vithal as Damodar Thackersey the special thanks of Government are due, and the Governor in Council has pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the labours of the officers and gentlemen mentioned by name in the last and in other paragraphs of the Report. Mr. Campbell himself was work indefatigably and with great judgment and his report displays a thorough grasp of his subject.

THE DHULIA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that a majority of the Gujerati Hindus, who have pro nessed much in commerce under the British Raj and who are, therefore, moderates as regards politics, are not going to attend the coming Dhulia Conference, in which there is said to be an overwhelming number of the Extremists otherwise called Nationalists. Many of my Deccani brethren attribute this action of the Gujerati Hindus to their blindly following Babu Surendranath Banerji, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In fact the Gujerati Hindus who are cool tempered and very much judicious and independent in spirit, never acknowledge any of the above-mentioned as their leaders. On the contrary a great majority of the Gujerati Hindus are said to have conceived a peculiar sort of apathy and dislike for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta owing to the very fact that the Congress-Deputation Meeting, in which only Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was concerned, was suffered to be held in Bombay, while a meeting for protesting against the deportation of Lala Lajpatrai, in which the liberty of all the Indians is deeply concerned, was not held in Bombay in spite of loud calls from abroad. The Deccanis accuse the Gujerati Hindus of giving undue respect to Sir Pherozeshah, but they must know well that the Gujerati Hindus venerating Sir Pherozeshah Mehta more than other countrymen in India, is a history of the past when they were led by the Parsee papers. The Gujerati Hindus neither acknowledge Mr Tilak nor Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as their leaders. Highly-educated as they are, they only follow the dictates of their conscience. No doubt they have a superstitious respect for the true patriots Mr. Mohanlal Gandhi and Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Desai, who belong to their own nationality. The Gujerati Hindus are afraid of having the same sort of discomfort Dhulia as at Surat owing to party spirit. To them neither "Lath" nor downright insult of worthy men is patriotism. "Speak less and do more within legal bounds" is the badge of the Gujerati Hindus, who add most to the material prosperity of India. They will attend the Dhulia Conference heartily if a strong guarantee is given for the good behaviour on the part of all those who attend the Conference during its session.—Yours etc.,

A QUIET OBSERVER.

THREE months ago, says the "Times of Ceylon" the full effect of the American financial crisis and resultant slump in rubber had not been felt. "Tea Companies have held their own thoroughly well, and have improved in value during the past three months, notwithstanding the payment of many substantial dividends. No marked recovery can be expected in rupee Rubber Company quotations; but if the dividends paid by sterling Companies cause a revival of activity in the London share-market, Ceylon will sell back to London some of the large quantity of sterling shares which we grabbed with both hands in September last. If this happens before the end of the current quarter, even if it be to only a moderate extent, the local position will be relieved. It would be wise, however, not to expect the position to be much better in the Malaya section of the share market, because Malaya methods are on their trial." Our contemporary concludes by saying that there is probably another depressed six months before the rubber share market—until, in fact, rubber begins a steady recovery due to reduced supplies which cannot be made good in a season.

CHANDA RAMJI CHARITIES.

Hindu Girls' School

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, last evening, performed the interesting ceremony of opening a new Hindu Girls' High School named after the donor, the late Mr. Chanda Ramji, in the presence of a large and influential Hindoo gathering. Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, the surviving executor of the late Mr. Chanda Ramji briefly sketched the circumstances under which the school came into existence. He said:

"It is with a feeling of unbounded joy that I rise this evening to accord you, ladies and gentlemen, a welcome to witness the pleasant function which has been my dream these several years. I cannot express in suitable terms what I feel to see my dream realised. For several years the want of a school in this "Urbs Prima in Indis", where Hindu Girls could receive education of a higher order meeting with the ordinary requirements of Hindu Society has been engaging the attention of the leading members of the Hindu community. It was at one time thought to send round a circular inviting subscriptions to start a suitable institution to attain that object. But the succession of bad times came in the way of such a collection. In a happy moment, the idea of utilizing the surplus of the charity, of which I am unfortunately now the sole surviving executor and trustee, towards forming a nucleus for such an institution, struck me. It would not be out of place to give a succint history of the charity and its founder, my esteemed friend the late Mr. Chanda Ramji. This gentleman hailed from Kutch Khotara. When he first came to Bombay he was a very poor man, but by dint of labour and by what we all in Marathi "anat" he prospered and left behind him about nine lacs of rupees. He was a devout worshipper of his family god Thakurji, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his estate. Although an orthodox Hindu, he was an admirer of female education and he had a great desire to educate his wife the late Bai Sakarbai. Had both of them been spared long we would have had an accomplished and well educated Lohana lady amongst us. But God willed it otherwise and Chanda Ramji was taken away in the prime of his life. Finding that there was a large surplus left after carrying out the trusts directed by Chanda's will in their entirety available for other charitable objects, I moved the High Court of Judicature for the application of the cypres doctrine and the learned Judge sitting in Chambers, after hearing the Hon ble the Advocate General, decreed that it was an appropriate case for the application of that doctrine and "inter alia" sanctioned the setting apart of a sum not exceeding three and a half lacs of rupees for the starting of a Hindu Girls' High School to be named after the illustrious testator Chanda Ramji."

Mrs. Ranade then opened the lock on the building with a silver key and declared the school open amidst applause. She then addressed a few appropriate remarks, urging upon the audience the necessity of spreading female education among the community.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Ranade for presiding at the meeting.

ADDRESS TO A MERCHANT.

Mr. A. J. Raymond, a representative of Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co. at Hongkong, has been appointed managing partner of the well-known firm in Bombay and on the eve of his departure for Bombay from Hongkong, he was entertained and presented with a voledictory address by the Jewish community of that colony. The address among other things stated:

"After twenty-seven years of a distinguished commercial career, during which you have been associated with, and latterly intimately interested in, the trade of the prosperous Colony of Hongkong, you are about to lay down the reins of management of one of the most important and influential firms in this Colony, and, as reward of duty well performed you have been elevated to the responsible position of manager at the head office of the firm you represented here.

"The respect and esteem in which have been held by our community in Hongkong are equalled by the extreme popularity you enjoy among the British, Foreign and Chinese communities As evidence of that popularity we will instance your appointments to the Diamond Jubilee Committee, Indian Famine Fund, Russo-Japanese War Fund, Coronation Committee, Kwangsi Famine Fund, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia's reception in Honkong.

"For your services on the Typhoon Relief Committee in 1906, you have received the thanks of our late Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan K.C.M.G. and His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. As testimony of the soundness of your counsel and the practical acquaintance with the commercial needs of this Colony, your appointment to the recent Commissior to inquire into the complex problem of the Subsidiary Coinage is the best evidence of our Governor, Sir Fredrick Lugard's appreciation of your standard of ability and business acumen.

"Finally your seat on the Directorate of the leading Bank in the Far East and nearly all the Companies in this Colony at once elevates you to a position of honour and distinction which shed lustre on the community who claim you with pride as one of their own.

"In taking leave from you upon your departure from these shores we respectfully beg your acceptance, as Souvenirs, of a set of Silver Bowls which we trust may serve as a reminder in the quiet hours of your home life in India to bridge the geographical gap that separates you from us."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort North rn, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	6
B Mandvi, Chukla Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	14	41
C Market Dhuki Talao, Faraswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	9	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	8	0	10
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	7	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	4	7
G Mahim and Worli	5	7	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	66	50	157
Total plague deaths to date	142,760		
Same date last year	80	67	190

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 11th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	29	62	16
B	93	143	48
C	40	169	55
D	46	61	16
E	46	153	21
F & G	37	7	4
Total to date	291	595	160
Total rats killed			886

OUR Rangoon correspondent telegraphing yesterday says that a gang of five Burmans, armed with short guns, attacked a Burmese woman's house in the Hanthawaddy district last night. The villagers turned out to capture them and seven of them got wounded with buck shot, one so badly that his shattered arm had to be amputated at the General Hospital yesterday morning. The robbers made off with Rs. 500.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

A very interesting hockey match was played on Saturday afternoon on the Infantry ground on the Marines Lines Maidan, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by two goals. From the very commencement the play was even, and at half time, both teams were level in scores of one each. But during the succeeding period, the Gymkhana, however, pressed and had two more goals to their credit. The Young Men have a spledid team, well trained, and exceptionally good at the offensive, but if they wish to arrive at perfection, they will have to combine well The Gymkhana, too, sufferred from the latter defect, and their game on Saturday was not equal to their previous day's play against the Elphinstone High School Old Boys.

Soon after commencement, the Gymkhana attacked their opponents' goal, from where the ball was returned and an attack on the Gymkhana goal followed. Now ensued a series of attacks and counter-attacks till Williams, finding an opening passed the ball to Hearson, who in a scrimmage in front of the Young Men's posts, shot a goal. The Young Men were not slow to retaliate and after a hot tussle at mid field, Spilling scored an easy goal, thus equalizing the score. After a few minutes' desultory play the whistle sounded for half time and the score stood at :—

Bombay Gymkhana .... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.

Resumption of play saw another series of attacks at both goals, till in front of the Y.M.C.A. their custodian tripped and fell. He, however, soon got round, but was not able to manage as well as in the first half. The Gymkhana took advantage of this and soon after, from a corner, Ayscough had a successful shot at the flags. The Young Men now carried the war to the opposite territory whence the ball was shortly returned, and after some ineffectual play on the Young Men's ground, Hearson added one more goal. Exciting and hard-contested play followed, and shortly, the re eree whistled final time. Scores :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... ..3 goals.
Y. M. C. A.....1 goal.

Teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana :—

Goal—Harvie; Backs—Busch and Ward; Half-backs—Philby, Morris and Sharpe; Forwards—Shoebridge, Ayscough (Capt), Hearson, Williams and Grayburn.

Y. M. C. A:—

Goal—Flynn; Backs—Brown and Marshall. Half-backs Fido, G. Hildreth and V. Hildreth; Forwards—Templeton, Macmillan, Spilling, George and Crisp.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The meeting of these two teams on the Esplanade maidan resulted in a walk over for the Medicos. The Xavierians, who had made wonderful improvement in their play and had defeated a pretty strong combination of the Bombay Gymkhana last Saturday, found themselves nonplussed on Saturday, and could not stand the rush and the combination of the Medical students. The two teams played a good game and the better team, however, won. Scores :—

Grant Medical College..... 5 goals.
St. Xavier's College..... nil.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 12.

In the Bangalore Hockey Tournament semi-finals played on Friday, the Royal Engineers beat the Leicesters by 4 goals to 2, which was somewhat of a surprise as the Leicesters were considered invincible.

Playing the same evening the Cheshire Regiment for the second time made a drawn game with the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers. Each scored one goal in the second half after a fast, exciting and brilliant play. Then they had 5 minutes' extra play either way, but no further score resulted. This game was played off yesterday evening for the third time before a crowd of over 400 spectators. Two of the best Kolar forwards—Morris Davis and Weeks—were unable to take part in the game, owing to injuries. During the first half play was even and of a strenuous nature, but no goals were scored, and the fight was continued in the second half for twenty minutes with unabated vigour when one of the Kolar team was sent off the field for fouling, and this destroyed the balance of power. The Cheshires pressed hard during the rest of the game, and four goals were scored by the Cheshires in rapid succession. The match terminated in a victory for the Cheshires by 4 goals to love. The three games between these teams were excellent matches and created much interest here.

The final will be played to-morrow between the Cheshires and the Royal Engineers, and is considered a moral for the former team.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was a fine rousing breeze on Saturday and there was excellent racing in all three classes.

Isca could not get a crew at the last moment and Eileen had not entered so only three crossed the line in A class. Sapphire was first with Melody on her weather quarter and Turquoise clear at the lee end of the line. Melody got a fine puff as she crossed the line and with sheet well in lay over to it in a surprising manner. It was a run to South Karaja with spinnakers well forward and Spphire kept her place but could not make much profit. It was a hard peg back to the Committee vessel and Turquoise at once showed what she could do, holding a better wind than Sapphire and going as fast. Melody hung on to her jackyarder nobly but it did her no good at all and she was ten minutes behind at the turn and gave up. Turquoise was less than four minutes behind Sapphire as they bore away for the Mark Buoy and with her increased handicap looked as if she would have no trouble in scoring. The run down did not alter positions much though Sapphire made a small gain but on the way back Turquoise more than held her own and Sapphire had added less than a minute to her lead by the time the finishing line was crossed, Turquoise winning by six minutes.

Peewit did not turn out in B class and with Sayonara sold to go to Aden the class was reduced to four. They made a wonderfully bad start. It is a long time since B class have given such a poor exhibition. Trixie and Erin were level but very late and the other two were well behind Erin did the best on the run and was round first with Trixie and Pixie close on her heels. Erin tried her topsail but gave it up and Trixie and Pixie both worked past her and rounded the schooner close together and over two minutes ahead of Erin. The drenched crews of both ships set to work manfully to set topsails and balloon jibs regardless of consequences. For a long time the two ran neck and neck but in spite of a badly set balloon jib Pixie worked through her opponent's lee and was a short distance ahead at Sunk Rock. Erin following up behind had her chance now and took it as while Trixie was attending to Pixie and the two had forgotten Erin, the latter luffed for all she was worth and sailing very carefully managed to fetch sight into the schooner in one tack while the other two had to go about to get round. Erin won a splendid race by less than a minute the other two being within three seconds of each other. Wetter looking objects than the crew of all three boats we have rarely seen but what matters a drop of water more or less after such a race!

There were eight in C class, Tomtit leading down to the line and across it with spinniaker set although the gun had not gone. She had to get back in a hurry while Lapwing led the class over. Curlew soon began to annoy Lapwing but the latter would not let her past and after several luffs pushed her up under Maud's lee and went on her way rejoicing while the other two fought it out. Tomtit soon made up her lost ground and ran into the lead bearing away across Meg's bows in the process and fouling her. Valkyrie ran very well and was second for a long way but Meg passed her near the buoy. At the turn Valkyrie was third Lapwing having to go wide to give room. Curlew was next to round and being close on Valkyrie ran into her as the latter luffed both boats being damaged. Lapwing had some trouble in keeping clear of Curlew and had to run away for a bit. Tomtit went about at once which was an error and lost her a lot. Meg got to work as soon as her sheets were in and went away like a steamer thoroughly enjoying the stiff wind and sea. Lapwing and Maud were soon up to Tomtit and the three had a great race to Sunk Rock which Lapwing rounded second Coralie and Jean both went very well on the windward work and were close up to the leaders. It was still a closehaul home and Maud gradually worked away from Lapwing while Tomtit also improved her position but Lapwing was able to catch the latter at the schooner and was round after Maud. Meg was nearly five minutes ahead of the next boat and went off round the short course with a lot in hand. Coralie gained steadily the whole way up from Sunk Rock and was not seven minutes behind the leader.

On the short course Meg increased her lead from Maud by only a few seconds but Coralie went the fastest of the lot and made up a minute or more and only missed first prize by thirty-four seconds after a very fine race. Jean also did very well indeed and was third with less than two minutes on the wrong side of the account. Maud, Tomtit and Lapwing had a desperate race not to be last on the handicap which honour fell to Maud, the scratch boat.

The following Races sailed on Saturday last :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	R B H Hopkins & Capt Miller, R E	3 30	5 40 33	2 10 33
Melody ...	7 56	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	Gave up	
Turquoise...	11 54	F J Preston	3 30	5 45 11	2 4 7
Isca	Scr	E Faulkner	3 30	Did not start	

Course No. 3 4 42 = 12•60 miles.—1st Prize won by Turquois. Wind N W Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Time of Corrected Time H M S
Eileen	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher...	3 45	5 57 40	2 12 40
Manikin ...	1 47	Officers, R A	3 45	6 3 37	2 16 50
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 45	5 58 22	2 13 22
Peewit....	3 34	F V Evans and D Fraser.....	3 45	Did not Start	
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J R Aspinwall.	3 45	5 58 25	2 13 25

Course No. 3 4 30 = 10•7 miles. 1st Prize won by Erin and Trixie saves E. Fee. Time limit 7 p m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	3 49	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	4 0	6 5 16	2 1 31
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E	4 0	6 4 39	2 4 39
Coralie....	8 15	Major Wood and Major Anderson	4 0	6 5 57	1 57 42
Tomtit....	0 45	Dr F M Gibson ..	4 0	6 4 55	2 4 10
Meg	2 15	Lieut A C Trench R E	4 0	5 59 23	1 57 8
Curlew....	5 15	C A Wordsworth..	4 0	Gave up	
Jean.....	10 30	O N Moberly	4 0	6 9 1	1 58 31
Valkyrie...		H E Johnson and R Walser ..	4 0	Gave up	

Course No. 4 4 2 = 9 miles. 1st Prize won by Meg, 2nd Prize won by Coralie and 3rd Prize won by Jean. Wind N W Strength Fresh. Time-limit 7 p.m.

AEROPLANE WRECK.

Mr. Farman comes to Grief.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

While Mr. Henry Farman was in flight on his aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux on Monday 27 he met with an accident which resulted in slight injuries to himself and serious damage to his machine.

He had just accomplished a splendid flight of about eight hundred yards, and after a few minutes rest started off again.

The aeroplane rose to a height of 25ft., and gradually descended until it was about 5ft. from the ground. Then Mr. Farman started to turn, but the circling movement was made too abruptly, and the left wing of the apparatus struck the soil. The aeroplane swung round sharply, doubled up and came with a crash to the ground.

Mr. Farman was thrown out of the aeroplane to a distance of several yards, and fell on his face. The spectators immediately ran to his assistance, and carried him to an ambulance station close to the parade ground. There a medical man examined the intrepid aeronaut, and reported that his injuries were not serious. He had received several bruises from the shock, the skin had been torn from his nose, and an ugly wound ran from one side of his forehead to the other. But no bones were broken, and apparently no internal injuries had been received. After first aid had been administered, Mr. Farman was conveyed home in Comte Jacques d'Aubigny's motor car, and last evening it was reported that he was going on satisfactorily, and hoped to begin repairs on his aeroplane on Monday.

Berlin, March 27.

Herr Karl Lanz, of Mannheim, a wealthy manufacturer, announces that he will give a prize of £2,500 for the best German heavier-than-air flying machine constructed by German inventers, built in Germany, and propelled by German motors. Competitions will take place on the Templehof parade ground.

Herr Lanz has given the Berlin Motor Airship Society an additional £500 for the financial support of German aeroplane inventors.

PORT OF LONDON.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Terms.

Subject to the Settlement of some minor details, the directors of the London and India Dock Company have decided to recommend their proprietors to accept an offer which has been made by the President of the Board of Trade for the purchase of the undertaking of the company as a part of his scheme for the Port of London.

The arrangement come to provides for the payment of the stockholders in the Port stock which is to be created by the proposal Act.

There will be two classes of Port stock, namely—"A" stock, with interest at 3 per cent., and ranking first in priority, and "B" stock, with interest at 4 per cent., and ranking after the "A" stock.

In addition to the income transferred to the Port Authority from the Thames Conservancy, and the block companies whose undertakings are acquired, the Port Authority will have further revenue powers including power to levy dues on goods using the Port.

The various stocks of the London and India Dock Company will be dealt in as follows :—

The present holders of "A," "B," and "C" Debentures will receive 100 per cent. of the Port "A" stock; holders of "A" Preference, "B" Preference, and Prefered Ordinary stock, will receive 100 per cent. of the Port "B" stock, and holders of the Deferred Ordinary stock will receive 75 per cent. of the Port "B" stock.

The above payments cover cash balances, investments, and all the outside assets of the company, including surplus lands.

Pending the transfer the dock company is to limit the dividend on the Deferred Ordinary stock to 3 per cent.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Sir Edward Grey's Proposal Rejected.

Vienna, March 28.

I learnt authoritatively that Austro-Hungary and Russia have agreed to decline two points of Sir E. Grey's proposal concerning Macedonian reform, viz, the appointment of a Governor-General of Macedonia, and the suggested withdrawal from Macedonia of the Turkish troops in return for a guarantee of the integrity of British interests. Germany and Italy support this standpoint.

COUNTESS SUES BANKER.

Comtesse Louis de Gontaut-Biron, daughter of the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, was plaintiff in the Paris law courts in an action in which she sought to obtain £2,000 damages for the loss of her wedding presents, which were destroyed by fire on May 11, 1906.

After her marriage to the late Comte de Gontaut-Biron the presents were deposited with an English banker in Paris, who stored them at the Magasins Generaux, in the Halle aux Cuirs. The building was totally destroyed by fire on May 11, and the Comtesse lost all her property. The case was adjourned for a week.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The disturbance in North-west India has given light and nearly general rain in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, and along the West Himalayas, and is likely to continue. Squally weather prevails in Upper India Hills. Thunderstorms with rain are reported from a few stations in the Central Provinces and south of India.

Burma.—Skies almost clear.

North-east India, including Orissa—Cherrapoonjee had one and a half inches of rain.

Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the coast but clear elsewhere.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Pachmarhi and Amroati report half an inch of rain, Chakrata a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

North-west India.—Light rainfall has been nearly general in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and along Punjab Hills. Srinagar and Cherat record half an inch. Skies are clear in Sind, Gujarat, and south Rajputana, but lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of North west India.

Peninsula.—Thunderstorms have given five inches of rain in Cochin, one in Trevandrum, half an inch in Kodaikanal. Skies are lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Light local rain is probable in the hill and submontane districts of north-west India, few thunderstorms are likely in Eastern Bengal, Assam and South India.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

In the extreme North of India, the weather has become disturbed. Light rain occurred in a few stations. Moderate to heavy clouds have spread over the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces and Rajputana. Conditions are now favourable for dust storms and thunderstorms in these areas.

Burma.—Skies are lightly clouded; air contains usual amount of moisture; temperature is normal.

North-east India, and Orissa—Silchar had one inch of rain; skies are clear, except in Eastern Bengal, Assam and on the coast; humidity is approximately equal to the average; temperature is normal or in excess.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces.—Moderately heavy clouds are spread over the whole Division; moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average; temperature is normal in the West and Central West of Central India, and parts of the Central Provinces but in excess elsewhere.

North-West India.—Light falls of rain are reported from Delhi, Peshawar, Sonemarg and Srinagar; skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Lower Sind and the Kathiawar, but heavily clouded elsewhere; humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is considerably in defect, except in the East of the Punjab and Rajputana.

Peninsula.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; air contains average amount of moisture; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Light local rain is probable in the extreme North; duststorms and thunderstorms in the Central portions of the country; showers are likely in Assam and South India.

HEAVY rain is reported from Kashmir on the 5th and 6th April, the Jhelum having risen about seven feet in consequence. For the time of year the cold is said to be abnormal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 11th April 1908 was 29,846 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Delhi reports light rain and the air has become damper than usual at Ambala and Delhi. Winds are south-easterly at Ambala and westerly at Delhi. Weather during day had been 2° to 11° cooler than usual while yesterday's minimum was 4° above the average at Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Agra and Jhansi report light showers and skies are moderately or thickly clouded in all places while the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere is equal to the average at Mainpuri and slightly above it at Jhansi. Winds are westerly at Cawnpore and Allahabad while Mainpuri and Jhansi report calms. Day temperature had been 1° to 5° in excess generally and last night's minimum was 6° to 8° above the average at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports a few drops and skies are moderately or thickly clouded at most places. Humidity has increased slightly at Ajmer and Jaipur. Winds are north-westerly at Karachi and Jaipur while calms are recorded at Ajmer and Kotah. The maximum had been fairly normal at Kotah and 1° to 5° below it elsewhere while last night's temperature was 5° hotter than usual at Ajmer and Kotah and 3° cooler at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or densely clouded almost everywhere and the air has become damper than usual at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Veraval. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum temperature has been 5° to 10° below the average in most places while weather during night was about normal in several places.

Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports nearly one-quarter of an inch of rain. Skies are thickly overcast at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Amraoti and partially clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased considerably at most places. Winds blow from the southerly direction at Jubbulpore and Raipur; from easterly direction at Khandwa, Amraoti and Chanda and from the north-westerly direction at Akola while Hoshangabad and Nagpur report calms. The maximum had been 1° to 4° in excess of normal everywhere while weather during night was 3° cooler than usual at Amraoti and 9° to 7° warmer in other places.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in some places and humidity is fairly normal at Karwar and slightly below it elsewhere. Winds are northerly or north-westerly almost everywhere. Temperature both day as well as night had been about normal generally.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are more or less cloudy at a few places and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has increased at Sholapur and Bijapur. The direction of air movement is northerly or north westerly at Malegaon and Sholapur and westerly at Poona while Aurangabad and Hyderabad recorded calms. Temperature variations are small and somewhat irregular.

General Remarks.—Pressure to the south of latitude 20° continues to remain below normal and local scattered showers are likely at a few stations.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PITTSBURG FINANCIAL SENSATION.

Theft Charges Against Bank Officials.

Philadelphia, March 28.

Considerable sensation was caused in Pittsburg yesterday by the announcement of the discovery of enormous losses of money from the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of that city.

This is one of the banks which was in difficulties at the time of the recent crisis, and a week or two ago two officials of the bank were arrested and charged with stealing $80,000 of the bank's money.

An investigation of the Bank's affairs has brought to light a whole series of false entries made in the books, which, up to the present, show thefts of $1,125,000, and it is feared that this sum will be nearly doubled.

There is direct evidence against the imprisoned men regarding the $80,000 which they are charged with stealing, and on the investigation further accusations charging them with the theft of the great amount has been made.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholder was held on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, when Mr. Robert Campbell, the Chairman, said :—

Ladies and gentlemen, I presume that, as usual, you will take the report as read. (Hear, hear.) We are very pleased to be able again to submit to you a report and balance sheet which may, I think, be said to mark another prosperous year in the bank's experience. The past year was, on the whole, a favourable one for Indian banking. In the early part of it especially, business both in exports and imports was exceptionally active affording the banks full opportunity for the employment of their resources. But although the conditions were, on the whole, favourable, the year did not pass away altogether without trouble. The closing months of it were disturbed by two important influences of an adverse character. One was the serious financial crisis in the United States, which made itself felt in a greater or less degree throughout the whole business world; the other was the unfortunate failure of crops over extensive districts in India, which resulted in scarcity amounting in some places to actual famine. This last influence, of course, comes home more particularly to us and to our business and the full effect of it will probably be more apparent in the course of the present year, the failure of crops leading to diminished exports which, I am afraid, will have an unfavourable effect on the usual trade balance in India's favour. Indeed, we are already experiencing this in the shape of a falling off in Indian exports. The result of it is an almost complete cessation for the time of the usual demand for the Government of India's Council Bills. We must hope that the coming monsoon will be a favourable one, in which case I have no doubt that Indian business will soon again return to its normal conditions. I shall not take up your time going over the various items of the balance sheet in detail; I shall only allude to such of them as seem to call for special comment. You will observe that the directors propose to place £ 10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund on this occasion, as compared with £7,500 a year ago. The reason of the increase is that we desire to establish a Pension Fund for the benefit of our native staff. Hitherto the Pension Fund has been confined to the European staff, who contribute 5 per cent. of their salaries towards it. As regards the native staff any cases of superannuation or retirement of our old servants have so far been dealt with as they occurred. Recently, however, there has been a generally expressed wish on the part of the native staff to have this matter now put on a more regular footing and they have expressed their willingness to also contribute 5 per cent. of their salaries to a pension fund for their benefit. (Hear, hear) I may say that the Board regard this request of theirs as a perfectly reasonable and proper one. I am glad to have

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—It is a matter for congratulation to all concerned that the first of the several Sind enterprises that have recently been engaging the attention of our local community, has at length matured and blossomed. The capital required for the construction of the railway from Mirpur Khas to Jhuda has been over-subscribed by some twelve per cent. and the Directors have not only proceeded to allotment, but arrangements have been complete for the immediate construction of the line,—the sleepers (deodar) have been purchased and the rails and other material ordered from England. The Board held their second meeting on the 4th instant at their offices in Karachi when the Progress Report to date was read and also a Memorandum by the constructing Agency—the Jodhpore Bikanir Railway—showing the probable course of progress until the line be open for traffic in November next. It is expected that plate-laying will be commenced early in June, and that the line will be laid at the rate of about half a mile a day. Jhuda will be reached early in October and the line should be carrying traffic by the 1st December—probably some weeks earlier, if there be no delay in the manufacture and shipment of the rails and other materials in England. The "Swadeshi" nature of the enterprise, which is plainly revealed in the names of the Directorat —six being Indians, prominent residents of Sind, and only one an European,—is being carried out as far as possible in the construction of the line; Indian wood is being used for the sleepers, and, but for the fact that no rolling mills yet exist in India for the manufacture of rails, the whole of the material would probably have been purchased in India. Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta are supplying the bridge material required—a very small item as it happens, whilst the bricks required will be made locally.

From an advertisement which will be found in another column, it appears that the Board are asking for the Capital in modest calls of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 per share at intervals of one month. This should not cause any undue strain on our local capitalists. Moreover, to those who would prefer to pay for the whole of their shares at once, interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be allowed from the 1st proximo till the line be open to traffic. From the figures given in the prospectus, it would appear that the Directors anticipate at least a six per cent. return on capital within a year or two, and that....."the earnings in the near future will probably be far greater." Seeing that these estimates are based on an income of Rs. 45 per mile per week —a phenomenally low rate of earnings—there seems everyreason for the Directors' optimism. Indeed, if the earnings of neighbouring lines be any criterion, the net income of the Mirpur-Khas Jhuda Light Feeder Railway in the near future will be in the neighbourhood of ten, rather than six, per cent. This should certainly act as an incentive to private enterprise, and we hope the time is not far distant when other light feeder lines may appear in Sind and the Punjab to act as the much required complement to the vast schemes of irrigation now in course of development. We understand that the present Company already has first call on the promoters with regard to a light railway northwards from Mirpur-Khas to Kadro for which Government have already granted a concession, and further that other concessions have also been negotiated for extending these and other light feeder lines up and down the canals of Eastern Sind.

This brings us to the question of the extension of the metre gauge system from Hyderabad to Karachi. As recently pointed out by the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber have repeatedly advocated this development, and it is not understood on what grounds Government delay to grant sanction to private enterprise to commence this most important project. The development of the western side of the city and harbour of Karachi and the provision of a suitable site for a metre-gauge terminus were matters not touched by Mr. Crouch or any other speaker at the recent meeting of the British Empire League, but they are problems which have to be faced, and that, too, at once. Already the North-Western Railway is unable to deal satisfactorily with all the traffic offering, and as soon a Eastern Sind is further opened up by the construction of light feeder lines, the delay and congestion at Hyderabad will be greater than ever. This is a matter to which our local Chamber of Commerce, and indeed all local bodies interested in the healthy and adequate development of the city and port of Karachi, should give early attention. We shall take an early opportunity of returning to this most important subject.

THE FAMINE FUND IN MADRAS.

The "Hindu":—The Sheriff's meeting held at the Banqueting Hall, was poorly attended but may be called a representative one composed of the leading citizens of Madras and was presided over by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley. It was called for the purpose of forming the Madras Branch of the Indian Famine Fund started by His Excellency the Viceroy the other day at Calcutta. There are at present a million and a half persons in receipt of relief of one kind or another in the United Provinces, in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Central Provinces. The distress is most severe in the United Provinces. It is to supplement Government relief that private charity is indented upon. His Excellency pointed out the need for such charity and the objects on which it would most beneficially be expended. The Hon'ble Mr. Weir, the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of agriculture and the seasons, described at some length the state of our own Presidency, particularly the distress in Ganjam, and concluded by saying that he had no doubt some portion of the contributions would be very usefully spent in Ganjam, and perhaps in some other parts of the Presidency. He also reminded the citizens of Madras that when we had the famine in this Presidency in 1897 and again in 1900, the rest of India subscribed liberally. Perhaps to make his appeal as pointed as it could be, he observed:—"One hears much now of a United India. I hope the Indian gentlemen of India who feel themselves drawn towards their brethren in the North by common political aspiration will also feel themselves drawn by sympathy for the distress that prevails there and will do what they can to assist in trying to alleviate it." Even a art from consideration of a United India or of common political aspirations, private charity to mitigate hunger and starvation has always been overflowing, whether famine or no famine. Subscriptions to the official famine relief funds are by no means the measure of that charity, though even in th shape of such subscriptions the public response has at no time been unsatisfactory. A subscription list was opened on the spot yesterday, and within a few minutes' interval His Excellency announced that Rs. 6,900 had been subscribed. A strong Committee has been appointed to raise subscriptions and to give effect to the Resolution adopted at the meeting, and we have no doubt that the appeal of the Committee would meet with as liberal a response as the resources of our countrymen would permit.

SIND TILES.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Coloured enamelled tiles are well-known in the unjab, and may be seen upon the tombs of Wazir Khan and As of Khan, and in the fort at Lahore and Multan. But the real home of tile work in India is Sind, where in fact it forms practically the only worthy memorial of Muhammadan art. Muhammadan buildings in Sind are only redeemed from utter mediocrity by tile decorations. Mr. Henry Cousens, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, has prepared a portfolio of illustrations of the best Sind tile work. The plates are very finely printed and of considerable interest but Mr. Consens confesses the aim of the publication, to be utilitarian rather than archæological. He wishes to make Sind tile work better known and thus create a demand for it, at the same time supplying the workers with designs from the older and better work upon buildings scattered about the Province, which they are too poor to go in search of themselves. The art is still kept up by a few families at Hala and Narsapur near Hyderabad and also at Multan. But the modern work is degenerate, and gaudy show is almost exclusively aimed at. The Punjabi workers are even worse in this respect than the Sindhi. The best period of the art in India was from the Sixteen to the Eighteenth Century. The portfolio contains many illustrations of the Jama Masjid at Tatta (1644-7) and of the Jama Masjid at Khudaabad (1710 the former is said to be the finest example of the work in Sind, and the latter contains the finest individual panel, representing a tall lily stalk done in yellow on a dark blue ground. Several bid tombs and some modern work are also illustrated.

BY THE WAY.

DOWNING-STREET'S TRAGEDY.

Mr. Winston Churchill has made us familiar with the sad story of what followed on Lord Idsleigh's going to see Lord Salisbury at Downing street; how h was suddenly seized with faintness, and expired in the presence of the Prime Minister Rarely did Lord Salisbury reveal the human side of his nature; he was a sphinx to many of his colleagues all his days This tragedy, however, moved him as perhaps nothing else in his official life had done "I had never happened to see anyone die before," he wrote to Lord Randolph Churchill, and therefore, even apart from the circumstances, the suddenness of this unexpected death would have been shocking. But here was, in addition, the thought of our thirty years' companionship in political life; and the reflection that now, just before this sudden parting by some strange misunderstanding which it is hopeless to explain, I had. I believe for the first time in my life seriously wounded his feelings. As I looked upon the head body stretched before me, I felt that politics was a cursed profession."

AT THE BACK OF BEYOND.

But for the bloodshed and the anti foreign spirit manifested the proceedings in Hati would call for little comment. Revolutions in some of the lesser Republics are the stock recreation, perennially in progress. In spite of cables and wireless telegraphy, we do not hear of them all. Four years ago a revolution culminated in a pitched battle between well armed sides, with England and America playing umpire. It was an unparalleled incident, yet all that the rest of the world knows of it, it learnt from the lips of Lord Selborne when, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he responded for the Navy at the Royal Academy banquet It had happened only a few weeks before, and he told the story while it was fresh in his mind of how two small cruisers, British and American entered a port and found a revolution in full blast in a republic where are many English and American subjects, and much English and American property. The two captains put their heads together, and forthwith issued an ultimatum.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

The Government were in possession of the capital and its fort; the enemy were rapidly advancing to the attack. The two captains declared that the combatants should not fight in the town, no matter how much fighting they chose to do elsewhere. The two forces replied that the wishes of their Excellencies were law, but, as their Excellencies had forbidden the pending fight, they must feel that they were responsible for providing the inevitable battle. Would they say when and were it might take place? The captains were equal to the occasion. They surveyed the country, and selected a model ground for the operations. On the left there was the sea, on the right a marsh, on the front rivers and hills quite in their proper places The Government, the captains decreed, were to occupy this position, while the enemy retired a certain number of miles before advancing to attack. If the Government one abandoned their position, they were to be regarded as beaten. If the opposition were unable to gain the position, they must acknowledge defeat.

PEACE TERMS.

The preliminaries and the fighting occupied two or three days. There was a terrific expenditure of ammunition, and a great many lives were lost. Eventually the Government forces retreated pell mell to the town, and the signal was hoisted "Referees wanted." Preceded by their national flags, English, and American marines, followed by the captains, led the way into the town Everywhere the emblems of the victors were flying, and the city was en fete. But now came the task of arranging terms of peace The captains declared that the Government should lay down their arms and be allowed to go free To this the conquerors demurred, pleading that the Government ought, to a man, to be shot. Against this the captains argued that revolutions were a flourishing institution in the country, that there was no reason to suppose that this would be the last, and it might be an inconvenient precedent on some future occasion for the opposition if the leaders were now shot. This was as unanswerable argument. The defeated soldiers laid down their arms, and were immediately re-engaged by the victors at double their previous rate of pay.

"GOOD FRIEND, FORBEAR."

It is in the nature of an anti climax that one of the mightiest tombs at the pyramids of Sakkara should be torn from its foundations and transported in its entirely to—Chicago. If speech could be granted the disembodied spirit of its tenant it might substituting the name of its own deity, borrow the supplication of Shakespeare: "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbeare To dig the dust encloased heere," with a blessing for compliance and a curse for those that ignored the petition. Shakespeare's appeal was penned to suit "the capacity of clerks and sextons" whom he had most cause to fear their habit was soon to hustle a man's bones from their sanctuary—to make room for more—and away to the "bone-house," where wagon-loads of human remains were allowed to accumulate. The curse, and the seventeen feet of soil beneath which he was buried, preserved the Bard's last asylum.

A MONUMENTAL IRONY.

The Louvre holds the crowning example of the vanity of human wishes in that sarcophagus of Ashmanezer, King of the Sidonians. Its inscription is startling. Setting forth the titles and lineage of the King, of whom it speaks as a son of the flood of days, stolen away before his time, the whilom Great, the son of Gods, it speaks thus in the King's name to posterity: "My adjuration to all the Ruling Powers and all men: Let no one open this resting place, nor search for treasures, for there is no treasure with Us; and let him not bear away the couch of my Best. . . . For all men who should open th tomb of My rest or any who should carry away the cough of My rest, or any one who troubles me on this couch: Unto them there shall be no rest with the departed; they shall not be buried in a grave, and there shall be to them neither son nor seed. . . . There shall be to them neither root below nor fruit above nor honour among the living under the son." Yet it is not in the land where the Phoenicians carved it but in the heart of Paris that the tomb with its prayer and its threat are to be seen.

THE BLIND AND THE BLIND.

The fact that a number of blind teachers are engaged in visiting the homes of other blind people and there imparting instruction is a realisation of the hope which Henry Fawcett was wont to express. He was all against the old-fshioned asylum for the sightless. Dr. Campbell's school he warmly commended as altogether different from other schemes of a public character. That he considered absolutely indispensable for the training of the young, but to the adult blind the ordinary asylum, he declared, is an absolute prison. "Home associations," he would pathetically say, "are as precious to us as to you. I know from my own experience. The happiest moments I spend in my life are when I am in companionship with some friend who will talk to me as if I could see, who will describe to me the persons I meet, a beautiful sunset, or scenes of beauty through which we are passing."

CAPTURING AN ENGINE.

One of the finest stories in the history of the railways centres round a runaway engine on the Stockton and Darlington line. The engine was observed by the driver of another and more powerful one. Seeing the fugitive speeding in the direction of Darlington, he uncoupled his own engine crossed the points, and set out in pursuit, on the same line. It was a long chase, but the pursuer, driven at top speed gradually overhauled the runaway. At last it came near enough for the driver to crawl to the front of his engine and drop a stout chain over the tender-hook of the other. He returned to his foot-plate, shut off steam and screwed down his brake. This steadied the one in front, and so retarded its pace that the driver was able now to creep from his own engine on to the runaway, put on the brake, and bring it to a standstill, almost in the crowded Darlington Station.

MR. SAMUEL SAUNDERS, who has died at Market Lavington, near Devizes, in his ninety fourth year, never spent a shilling on intoxicating liquors, and never smoked. From 1840 he had been a vegetarian. It was his boast tha he had never made a bet, played a game for money, or uttered an oath Mr. Saunders was married three times, and leaves a widow and two children.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASCINATION OF FLESH-COLOURED TULLE.

A distinguishing mark of the evening gown, approaching the ideal, is the almost invariable accompaniment of flesh-coloured tulle. Sometimes this is merely introduced as a folded chemisette arrangement as a finish to the "decolleta e." Again, it occurs in the case of a whole lace gown, worked with long lines of gold that culminate at the hem of the skirt in a heavy, clustered, padded design. There are short, wrinkled chemise sleeves of delicate pink tulle illusion, lightly bespangled with gold, and a tucker drawn upon a gold thread. Sometimes, it is a fichu effect that is resorted to, a device eminently successful in the case of a pale mauve satin, hemmed with a line of dark fur at the foot; while for demi-toilette nothing is more becoming than a clear chemisette and high collar of hand-tucked flesh coloured tulle, the upper edge of the collar surmounted by an exceedingly pronounced ruffle. The classic tendency in relation to evening toilettes is made admirably manifest in the beautiful gown pictured. This is a creation of rose "crepe de Chine," ornamented with a Grecque design in gold. and worn with a "manteau" of heavy lace and fur, and a deeper rose chiffon.

THE HIGH WAIST JUPE

The above title is inevitable, since the skirt has come to play an unexpected role in this capacity, allied to what we may by courtesy term a blouse. The skirt, with its close-moulding properties, is essentially Empire, and is a particular revelation of elegance effected in "souple" cloth, supplemented by a "mousseline de soie" and Cluny blouse, not necessarily white or ivory, but in some colour contrast. To accompany a black "panne" jupe, I saw one of these slight blouse affairs of large mesh "filet" net, boldly embroidered in delicate shades of blue toning from turquoise to a pale grey tint. Really differing in out-line, as it does, this high waiste Empire model, nevertheless, bears a certain undeniable similitude to the corselet, while the intention is obviously to attract the eye to the upper part. As will also doubtless be surmised, these are mostly built Princesse, and close at the back, a trying ordeal enough for such as are minus maids.

SPENDTHRIFT COUNTESS.

French Lady's Extravagant Hobbies.

A case dealing with the extraordinary extravagance of a French countess has come before the Paris courts. Baron Seilliere, Marquis de Boisgelin, Marquis d'Hautpoul, Marquis de Laudrian, and Marquis de Riancourt acting as a family council, apply for an injunction to restrain Comtesse Christine de Chollet, their relative, from squandering her fortune, the management of which they desire to be placed in responsible hands.

According to the evidence brought before the court Mme. Christine de Seilliere married the Comte de Chollet in 1892. The Comte was an officer in the French Army, but on his marriage he resigned his commission to become manager of the Turkish Railways at Constantinople, at a salary of £3,200 per annum. His wife brought as her dowry in marriage a sum in cash of nearly £100,000, but it is alleged that her prodigality soon made serious inroads on the income of her husband.

Although she left Paris to take up her residence with her husband at Constantinople, she continued to maintain two expensive flats in Paris; yet on their occasional visits to the capital, the couple did not ure either because the rooms would have required several days to be put in order. The wife, therefore, insisted upon putting up at an hotel in the Place Vendome.

Besides this there was a country seat to keep up where they spent their annual vacation, and where the Comtesse made an expensive hobby of horticulture, and kept a large kennel

Eventually the Comte de Chollet, being in bad health, had to resign his position and return to France. Then owing to certain unfortunate incidents which arose between the Comte and Comtesse, there was a period of trouble in the family, and during this period, said counsel, the Comtesse was afflicted with a perfect mania of extravagance.

She purchased a mansion in Paris, which she sold six months later at a considerable loss because she had seen another mansion she liked better and here she built expensive stables for a varied collection of animals. At her country seat she built the most expensive fowl houses, sheep pens, and stables for cattle that had ever been seen in France.

She kept up, at great expense, a large collection of Chow-Chow dogs, and exhibited these animals at all the dog shows in Europe. Finally she built a branch kennel in England for them.

She not only exhausted the whole of her fortune, but mortgaged all her properties. In 1906, her husband obtained a separation order from her. Since then she had borrowed up to the nilt, and had eventually been reduced to pawning the whole of her jewellery for which she received £5,000. At the present time she was in debt to the extent of over £10,000, and for these reasons the family council considered that it was high time that the Court should make an order placing the whole of her resources in their hands.

The Court has postponed its decision for a fortnight.

MODERN PAINTERS OF NOTE.

London, March 27.

M. Henri le Sidaner is showing at the Goupil Gallery his latest series of paintings, for which he has found his subjects this time on English soil. The formal gardens and stately brick walls of Hampton Court Palace, and the stony expanse of Trafalgar-square seem to have appealed to his poetic imagination and to his subtle colour sense as strongly as did the quite corners of sleepy Bruges and the still canals of Venice in the mysterious twilight hour. As if to disprove that he is wedded to one class of subject only and to one kind of light, he has on the present occasion studied the effect of sunlight at every hour of the day, and proved himself equal to the task of recording the fiery glow of the planet as well as the tender, tremulous light of the early evening. He is certainly one of the most personal and distinguished of all living painters and it is pleasant to learn that the authorities of the Luxembourg Museum have just purchased yet another of his exquisite colour poems.

In another room an exhibition has been arranged of works by a group of six young artists, all of whom are destined to make, or have already made, their mark Mr. G. Chowne has already gained the reputation of being the best living flower-planter in England. and does not on the present occasion belie this reputation. Mr. G. F. Kelly made such a hit with his remarkable portrait at a recent show of the Modern Society of Portrait Painters that those who have watched his steady progress will not be surprised to find that his sense of values and refined taste lend the same distinction to his dainty little landscape sketches. But the great feature of the exhibition will be found in the work of Mr. P. Connard, who reveals so strong and personal a colour sense, especially in his interiors with figures, and such sureness in the handling of his material, that he cannot fail to make a name for himself is the near future—but he would do well to leave the nude alone—and that without imitation of any of the acknowledged masters, by his own synthetic vision and feeling for decorative fitness.

P. G. K.

In the way of "freak" entertainments, New York has scored with Miss Sankey Jones's "ink mono party," which took place at the Turkish baths. Miss Jones called the event a "Japanese Festivity," and received her guests in a kimono. Then, as each woman arrived she was escorted to a dressing-room, where she was made to don a kimono. When all were robed the scene of activity, the "Telegraph" states, was transferred to a large room containing mechanical devices One woman climbed to the back of a life-size wooden horse, and was presently enjoying an easy canter. Another rode a camel, while others indulged in the benefits afforded by a variety of contrivances designed for massage purposes. Other machines gave the effects of bicycle-riding and mountain-climbing. When the guests were tired of these relaxations they were wrapped in sheets and escorted to the plunge. Luncheon followed. There were oyster cocktails, ricecakes, preserved fruit from the Orient, tea, and chicken salad, but no tables. Then there was a lesson in jiu-jitsu by one of the guests. To wind up, Miss Sankey Jones gave a little lecture entitled, "How to be attractive, though forty."

PROBLEMS OF BRITISH FAUNA.

The Division of Species.

Species is "a somewhat ambiguous term used to denote a limited group of organisms resembling each other and capable reproducing similar organisms;" Darwin considered the term "as one arbitrarily given for the sake of convenience, to a set of individuals, closely resembling each other, and that it does not essentially differ from the term variety, which is given to less distinct and more fluctuating forms." If, then, writes T. A. C. in the "Manchester Guardian," we find this difficulty in defining a species, how much greater is our trouble if we wish to describe a sub-species? Yet the term is a most useful one, and is especially necessary when an island fauna is under examination.

Wallace, Darwin, and other great evolutionists have shown that great changes may be made in organism by isolation; how in some cases a range of mountains, a waterless plain, or a broad river may prevent the interbreeding of geographical races of animals, which is the surest method of keeping constant forms. But when a race has been confined through long ages within a limited area by a barrier of ocean the variation from the normal continental form is far more noticeable. Much has been written on the subject, and the student has the work of masters-minds to refer to. What I wish to call attention to now is the influence of isolation upon those common creatures, especially the vertebrates, which inhabit our own group of islands; for there is a work now being carried on which is slowly building up a history of our fauna which will be invaluable to the evolutionists of the ages to come.

Within the last few years naturalists visiting outlying islets have discovered many varieties of mice and voles and other mammals which are plainly different from their congeners in Great Britain and Ireland. First we had the two common mice of the far-off island of St. Kilda—the one undoubtedly a wood-mouse, the other a house mouse, but easily recognised as different in form and colour from the ordinary types; then was added a bank-vole inhabiting Skomer—not a small insular race of our ordinary vole, but a fine animal of quite a distinct type. The vole of Orkney—or I should say the voles, for there are distinct forms on different groups of islands—is so different that the systematists class it as a species, and not a sub-species; even Fair Island has its sub-species of the wood-mouse, perfectly distinct to the expert. But the work does not stop here. We look at Ireland, and we find that its stoat is not the stoat we have in England, and the same animal is found in the Isle of Man; we find in England a large wood-mouse, with certain marks and average measurements which certainly give it the right to sub-specific rank, and we see a great difference in the fauna of the most ancient cut off Ireland from Great Britain which received later continental forms, most noticeable perhaps in the absence of reptiles and certain batrachians.

MORE PUZZLES.

Surely now we are at the end of the puzzling changes which cause so much annoyance to the old-fashioned naturalist, who hates to find that the names he has always associated with certain species are undoubtedly incorrect. But it is not so; we are only at the beginning of a great revolution of our British fauna, which will be noticeable in the necessary changes of nomenclature. The stoat of England is not exactly like the type; the weasel differs from that of Lione; and even the stoat of Islay and Jura can be distinguished from that of either England or Ireland. Worse still, in some eyes, is the separation of the now nearly extinct wild cat of Scotland from the Continental form, to which a name was originally given, though not the name given by Linne. The work on bats is in its infancy, but two at least of our British bats differ in size from their Continental congeners.

"Splitters," sneers the man who will not take the trouble to note the value of these slight differences. But let me explain before we condemn. These differences are not arrived at, not by taking one animal, but by examining a large range from any particular area; it is then found that though the extremes may overlap—the smallest of one area agree with the largest of another, the darkest of one be similar to the lightest of another,—the averages are perfectly distinct. I have been shown some of these big ranges of specimens, and though there were a few from different areas which it would be hard to distinguish, I could, without previous knowledge, pick out examples from the bulk, if mixed together, and say from where they came. And the slight changes caused by the difference in climate surroundings, the presence or absence of certain enemies, the relative abundance of food, and other things in the different areas are but the stepping-stones to the great alterations in form and colour which constitute a well-marked species or variety. Let us turn for one moment to those wonderful cases of birds in the entrance hall of our National Museum. We see there birds differing so slightly from each other that only an expert can distinguish them—obtained from different localities,—but the extremes are so far apart that even the most confirmed "lumper" would give them different names to distinguish one from the other. The work which is being done by these "splitters" (all honour to them amongst mammals is being pushed forward by others amongst birds. It is easy to see that a mammal is cut off by a sea barrier from intercommunication with Continental forms, but a bird can fly across the sea; why should it differ?

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The equally valuable work which has been done, and still is in progress, with regard to the migration of birds has led to a general revolution of ideas about our avian fauna. We began to think that almost every species migrated; that we had hardly a true resident bird; that those which had rested with us departed further south, and were replaced in autumn by immigrants from further north or east. We had assented to one or two exceptions—the British long-tailed tit, coal tit, and the red grouse, for instance,—but we thought our robin and song thrush, familiar birds at all seasons did not remain with us always. But a very careful worker, Mr. Hartert, has shown that we have a large number of peculiar British forms of familiar birds, though Continental forms arrive in our islands or pass through them. The jay, the goldfinch, the yellow wagtail, and the pied wagtail are amongst them. Three of these have migratory forms arriving in and leaving our islands as certain seasons; the yellow wagtail differs from the Continental form, but the sub-species which breeds in Britain is also found in Western France and perhaps in Portugal. All our true tits including the new British willow tit, differ from the Continental forms, and there is a distinct British form of the goldcrest, although vast numbers of the Continental variety reach us in autumn. The persecuted St. Kilda wren is well known, and the woodpeckers, dipper and nuthatch—sedentary species—are not surprising, but when we come to the consideration of the robin we are met with a puzzle. "Continental robins not infrequently, and perhaps regularly, pass through Great Britain on migration," says Mr. Hartert; and he asserts that "ladies without any ornithological knowledge whatever have noticed the difference between British and Continental robins." Thus there is no reason to accept the somewhat sneering remarks of the too up-to-date ornithologists who declare that the robin we cherished in winter is not the one which nests in our garden. Of course the robins and other resident birds may have a short local migration, a movement from one part of the country to another, but this was not which as suggested.

Probably Mr. Hartert will be able to show us that there are other British sub-species, and certain other workers who have already opened our eyes to the possibilities of our mammalian fauna have some surprise in store. These I cannot refer to until they are worked out and published by the naturalists who are engaged upon them, but I am entirely in sympathy with this detailed work, although it upsets all our old ideas of nomenclature.

One word in defence of changes in nomenclature, which are so savagely attacked by certain school of naturalists. I refer now not to the splitting up of species into sub-species or the creation of new specific names, but to the separation of general the division of certain groups of long standing. British naturalist have for far too long looked upon our fauna from a purely insular standpoint, and when the rook, raven, crow, and jackdaw or the water, bank and field voles were each put into a different genus there was a general outcry against "splitting." These are merely two examples, and not the only radical change which have been made. But what is the reason? Simply that each of these species is the local representative of a great group with world-wide distribution which differs from any other. So long as we merely consider the few species found within our islands sub-division of the existing general would be absurd, but we cannot look at the whole question from so restricted a standpoint. Science is not national, but cosmopolitan, universal, and so obtain the full value of the conclusions arrived at in advancing science we must treat everything from the widest possible outlook.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 13

142—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 5.30 p.m.

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alcana, 2,311 tons, Captain D. Morgan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Magon, 3,279 tons, Captain R. Lowe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, and one deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain S. Abery, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons. Captain J. Hands, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G. E Pickering, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Newbridge, 2,397 tons, Captain A. T. Young, sailed on Saturday for Hull, and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

THE steamer Norfolk, 2,506 tons, Captain J H Bovey arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Futtala 2 701 tons Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Ben Vrachie 2534 tons Captain R Findlay arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain W. J. Linnox, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Gerjistan, 2,900 tons, Captain T. A. Scott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, via Karachi, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,930 tons Captain T. Potthast, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Hamburg, with a general cargo, 30 tons of explosives and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H M Colbush arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nurbudda, 1,960 tons Captain R. Sewell, will sail on Monday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R ikes And rson, and Kewes, Rev. Alumoli. one officer, Mr. and Mrs. Khoshro, Mr. C. Books, 7 Government passengers, Mr. Ebrahim, bin Hassum and 95 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Graham and 2 children, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. Pearson, Mr Chevers, Mr. A. Wegin, Capt. Dickinson, Mr. A M. Jeewanji, Mr. Blakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and 2 children, Mr Makovitch, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Grant and infant, Madame Boulton, and a number of deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilenfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
H I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Nav
H I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus	Capt Hoffman	Survey Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 11.

Alcana	23 2 Morgan	W & G & Co	
Bodewell	1439 Lowe	H A Hassum	
Bulimba	1607 Secell	M & Co	
Brazili na	2428 Tembleloe		
Clapton	2317 Watkins	W & A Graham & Co	
Calclonia	3529 Peters	P & O Co	
Egypt	417 Summers	London	11-4 P & O Co
Frankdale	3100 Allen	T M & Co	
Gerd	750 Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co	
Gerjistan	2 00 Scott	A M & Co	
Ipswich	515 Pedine	Shah S N Co	
Lusitania	257 Nicholson	W & A G & Co	
Kazembe	2936 Anderson	P & O Co	
Loch Tay	3416 Stephen	W & A Graham & Co	
Locellana	2128 Lowry	M & Co	
Lisgar	943 McDermed	M M & Co	
Labuan	2204	W & A G & Co	
Consori	1795 Hunn	B & P S N Co	
Vazagon	2280 Moore	M M & Co	
Norfolk	2906 Bonny	G Cotton & Co	
Jerbudda	1961 Williams	M M & Co	
Neidenfels	2417 Adler	Gl de & Co	
Nowrul Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat	
Persia	4148 Powell	London	28-3 P & O Co
Perdusular	3047 Allen	13-16 P & O Co	
Rahmani	1872 Geddie	Bo & P S N Co	
Reichenfels	2930 Thost	Glade & Co	
Shah Noojam	2741 Foster	H A Hassum	
Shah Soor	2184 Frizon	H A Hassum	
Shah shan	566 Grant	H A Hassum	
Sheigh	2828 Wawn	K Nixon & Co	
Zima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	22-4	F Muir & Co
B Clan Mcintosh	043	Lennoso Dunkirk		30-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton hall	2903	Leary	K'chi	13 4	K Nixon & Co
F Virawa	6	LeBrocq	Zibar	14-4	M
G Schamundi	1252	B Ports	Princesse	17-4	B & P S N Co
K Dito		3127	Pickering	Hull	11-4 F Muir & Co
N Newbridge		2397	Dolly Hull	11-4	W & A Grah m & Co
O Hecate		2128	B Ports	Aden	20-4 B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi		2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4 R A Willis
H W P D					
Bahadur		8.9	Fakeera	M galore	13-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia	197	Gerrick	L'pool	19-4 W & A G & Co
2 Catalia	491	Abrey	L'pool	11-4 W & A Graham & Co
3 Deo Bhalinder	2 34	Emanuel	Aden	18-4 F R S N Co
4 Capri	271	Pe one	Shanghai	17-4 F & R S N Co
5 Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp	18-4 F Muir & Co
6 City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	17-4 K Nixon & Co
8 Imperator	3320	Mocha	Trieste	16-4 A L S N Co
9 Oriental	3035	Palmer	Aden	1-5 P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4 P & O S N Co
15 Moyori Maru	2797	Honda	Kobe	19-4 N Y Kaisha
H W D D				
Nasseri	912	LeMire	P Gulf	17-4 Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Clan Macintosh	Lennox	Glasgow, Mar 13
11	Reichenfels	Potthast	Hamburg, Mar 8
	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, Mar 21
	Gerjistan	Scott	London, Mar 6
	Linga	McDiarmid	Karachi, Apr 9
12	H M S Highflyer	Hickley	Jask April 7
	Ben Vrachie	Findlay	Calcutta Mar 31
	Futtala	Allen	Karachi April 9
	Norfolk	Bower	Calcutta April 1
	Dumra	Cutbush	Busreh April 5

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Castalia	brey	Liverpool, &c
	Moyori Maru	Hands	Kobe, &c
	Dido	Pickering	Hull
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Newbridge	Young	Hull, &c
	Alcana	Morgan	Calcutta
	Mazagon	Lowe	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Nerbudda, Sewell, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtains her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Rhannia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Gorjistan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Reichenfels, for Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Names	From
7	Manipur	W Peterkin	Liverpool
	Santala	E W Peck	Rangoon
	Rhine	T Milnes	Chittagong
	Malda	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Kumsang	E J Butler	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

Syria	D Gregor	London & Antwerp
Wredenfels	Smiley	Hamburg & Bremen
Neosuch	G G Alston	Madras
Alavi	H Hill	Bombay
Kirby Bank	J J Kerr	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
9	Umfuli	Rangoon
—	Thornbank	Calcutta
10	Vorwaerts	Singapore

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived at London on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, ar

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SPRING MIGRANTS.

All over the British Isles there are hundreds of observers keenly watching for the coming of the early migrants, and a very large number of these watchers are doing a really useful work by sending into the special committee of the British Ornithologists' Club week by week a shedule recording the arrivals of our little spring visitors from over the seas. From these shedules a great deal of very interesting matter can be extracted, as is evidenced by the last two yearly reports of the committee; for not only can we trace the distinct successive waves of immigration that take place between now and the end of May, but we can learn a very great deal of the method and rapidity of distribution after the birds have reached our shores.

Among our first spring visitors is the wheatear, always a very conspicuous bird on arrival, for he always chooses some open piece of ground, such as a common, sand-dune, or down-land, and there flits about from one little elevation to another, displaying frequently the broad white patch of plumage above the tail. You cannot fail to notice him if he is anywhere in your neighbourhood, and even if you only hear his sharp note "Chack-chack" you will at once recognise that the note does not come from any of our resident species and that the bird must be a fresh arrival. On any piece of poor land, or down, or warren you may expect to see him from the middle of March onwards; for the wheat ear arrives on our southern shores in several distinct waves, the first usually striking our coast bout March 17 to 19, and the last wave usually in the late days of May. As a rule the earlier visitors are the birds that stay to breed with us, and the last ones are those which pass right away onwards to the North to breed in those regions where the true spring hardly dawns before the month of May. It is a known fact that those wheatears that are known to next in the far North and are supposed to have their summer quarters in Greenland belong to a larger race of birds, and it has been specially noted that none of this larger race arrive on our shores before the middle of pril, continuing from then onwards in detachments until the end of May. On the other hand, the smaller race that breed in the British Isles have all arrived before the last days of April.

Within a day or two of the wheatear's arrival one may look out for the chiff chaff, for from March 17 until about the third week in April there is a fairly frequent influx of these little olivegreen birds. They soon settle down in the wooded districts, and make their presence known by their cheery reiteration of "Chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff" The willow warbler follows on shortly afterwards in greater numbers even than the chiff-chaff, passing on in constant succession to all the favourable wooded localities.

The cuckoo, always a favourite visitor all over the country, you may expect to hear any time after the first week in April, but more probably about the 15th of the month, and with him comes the wryneck. The first of the swallow family to arrive in the demure-looking little sand-martin, about the end of March; the wallow comes about the first week in April; while the house-martin delays its first detachment until the second week in the same month. By the third week of April, however, the immigration of most of our visitors can be considered to be in full swing, and from the 17th or 18th we may be on the look-out for the nightingale, the red start, the whitethroat, the black-cap, the garden warbler, the red-backed strike, and the sedge and reed warblers, while the rearguard of the invading hordes bring with them the latest of the species in arriving—the swift, turtle-dove, and nightjar—none of which are usually seen before the early days of May. One frequently sees about this time of the year signs of the very early arrival of some individual or another, but these so-called records must be accepted with the greatest caution, for so many unreliable observers are only too ready to rush to the Press with their mistaken observations. Stragglers often do precede the first flight by a day or two, but seldom does any species arrive very much before its average date.

ANTHRACITE.

According to our contemporary "Power," "Old King Coal" is no longer a very "merry old soul." The king is dead or moribund; long-live the king! And it is to the "young King Alcohol" that the world in a not distant future must look for its fuel supply. It is just one hundred years since the discovery was made that anthracite would burn. At least, this is the belief that is strongly held by the natives of Wilkesbarre who have just been celebrating this glorious centenary. It was on the night of February 11, 1808 that the notables of this hamlet, village, or town held a meeting at the house of Judge Fell. A curious side-light is thrown on the social conditions of the time and the place when we read that Judge Fell combined his judicial labours with the less dignified duties of tavern-keeper. Unlike the famous doctor of the same name, this tavernkeeper was apparently well beloved by his contemporaries, and when he announced that he had a special grate placed in the best room in the inn a goodly company gathered to see the wonders he was about to display. But there are other claimants, and in America, for the honour of having discovered that anthracite would burn. Amongst other was the clerk to the Philadelphia Waterworks, who had found the "Lehi coals" burn remarkably well in a large stove. The discovery was probably made independently by more than one though the fact was so little known by the world in general. Colonel George Shoemaker took twelve wagon-loads to Philadelphia some time later. But the people would have none of it. He was, according to our authority, denounced as an impostor, and would have had to take his load home again but for the fact that he gave most of it away. It was a quarter of a century before the disbelief in the combustible properties of "rock coal" was seriously shaken. And now the appaling fact is proclaimed that within two centuries of the original discovery there will be no more anthracite left to burn. Long before that time the steadily diminishing store will have begun to rise in value, and we shudder when we think of what will be the probable price of the last lump of the commodity. So great times are coming for the gas-producer and the gas-engine, for when we are forced to use bituminous coal the smoke question will have reached a critical stage. And the Americans pin their faith on the energetic reign of "young King Alcohol" when he ascends the throne which for so long has been occupied by "Old King Coal."

MOUNTAIN THROUGH A MICROSCOPE.

One of the late Dr. Sorby's most notable scientific achievements was the foundation of the science of petrography. In grinding down a slice of rock thin enough to be viewed by transmitted light as he did in 1849, he placed in the hands of geologists a powerful new weapon of research. A new branch of science, the microscopical examination of rock structure, was established, and many results of the highest importance to geology have been obtained. But Dr. Sorby's enthusiasm for his new method was at first rather laughed at by geologists. Sir A Ramsay had no faith in such "looking at a mountain through a microscope," and de Saussure declared that such examination was impossible.

GRANITE FORMED BELOW SURFACE.

An interesting illustration of the application of Dr. Sorby's method of study was that made by himself to the granites of Cornwall. When thin slices are examined under the microscope the quartz of the rock is found to be frequently full of small cavities containing liquid. From his study of these Dr. Sorby reached the remarkable conclusion that these granite rocks, now at the surface, must have been at the time of their formation covered by several miles of superincumbent rock. That this has been removed so as to expose the granites indicates the stupendous amount of denudation which has taken place.

MICROSCOPIC STRUCTURE OF METALS.

To Dr. Sorby is also due the initiation of the application of the microscope to the examination of the structure of steels. This method, which consists in studying the minute structure revealed by the microscope in a piece of highly polished metal has been of very great practical importance. It has revolutionised the science of metallurgy, of which it may be said to have created a new branch which may be called metallography. It has been applied with much success to the study of alloys.

A MAN presented himself at one of the New York hospitals and requested that he should be given a sufficiently large dose of chloroform to ensure him a speedy death. He explained that he had attained the age of forty, and was a believer in the theory of Dr. Osler that on reaching that age a man was of no further use in in the world.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your child en tout de bonne heure and strong, as of course you do, feet them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd. Bombay

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1820. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An ideal Pick-me-up. Guinness for all Diseases."
SOLE MANUFACTORIES: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, Eng.
Agents:—Bombay & Co. Limited, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.), Watson & Co., Edulji Bros., Madan Bros., Thacker & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Saltet, Atherton & Co., 12 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dass. DELHI—A. Bennett & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. Lucknow—Murphy, Mehra & Co. Agra—Murphy, Mehra & Co.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.
RE. 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis Tympanitis, Inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3: Packing and postage As. 6.

OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L, and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & find on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely cure if they be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or free for 54 stamps from Martin, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Bells, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Dharamsey Street, or Fulgally.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sakerlall Dalpatram Mehta, the surviving mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Tyeb Ali Husanali, Jainabai Husanali and Fatmabai Husanali, the Mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharamsey Street or Fulgully on the East side of Balloo Doctor Street, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar in the town and island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727 and New No. 7967 and Old Survey No. 1472 and New Survey No. 4583 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6932, and Street No. 9 and 15, and containing by admeasurement seventy-two and two-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the west by Balloo Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Fidaaly Hyderally and on or towards the south by the house of Akhabhoy Esmailji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Soorajmal Himatlal:—

Parcel No. 223—1 bunch, 12 strings, 48 white round Jeewan pearls, about 163 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lalloobhoy & Co:—

Parcel No. 415—1 bunch 12 strings, 48 pearls, about 375 chows.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Lalubhoy Kuber:

100 bales, each 400lbs. No. 105 yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:

Plots No.	Approximate area	Plots No.	Approximate area
13	633 sq. yds.	18	770 sq. yds.
14	770 "		
15	700 "		
16	695 "	Shaik	121 771 "
17	770 "	Memon St. lots	122 622 "

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Auction Sale of Valuable Pearls.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nawabzada Nusrullakhan and Begam Momtaj Jehan Begam Nusrullakhan:—

2 large round pearls.
2 large pearls (sorji).
The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, G. G. M. C., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hornby Row, opposite Messrs. Osler & Co. in the old Police Court building, lately vacated by Bernard & Co. (where the kit has been removed for the porpose of sale) the very valuable and handsome artistic design, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Robert, Breslaner, Benjamin & others, also mahoganised and carved furniture, such as telescopic screw dining table for 18 persons, artistic design cabinets, large Robert made sideboard, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk, three-seated ottoman, Zoomda cup-board with Chubb's lock, Army and Navy doulton, dinner set, Real Fire and Burgler proof, Milner's and Chubb's safe on stand, Singer's Sewing Machine, Marble top combination dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, tiled top teapoys, lot of latest surgical instruments in cases in 80 pieces, nearly new Microscope, a large collection of Medical books (very rare), complete file of "Lancet," Leather bound, a complet camera in case, old hollow cut and rich glass-ware, verandah benches, nearly new entire Iron frame sweet toned Walnut wood Cottage Piano by Julius Preffee (Berlin) figures, medicine chest, typewriter, rich plateware, 1 set very elegant gold gilt Taj clock with side ornaments in glass dome (very rare) and good for presentation, old China jars, Ice-box, large musical box, large silver plated centre-piece on plateau, real satsuma jars, 1 very elegant perpetual calendar clock in glass dome, showing dates, months and weeks, chest-of drawers, armchairs, stove, hanging and table lamps, marble clock, chicks, purdahs, 1 genuine old type 20 No. Rambler cycle, &c., &c.

The property of the Late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, G. G. M. C., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. F. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Col. B. H. Forman, A.M.S., P.M.O. Bombay Brigade, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 80 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stocks consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale at the Tramway Stables, Tardeo. The horses will be brought for sale at Colaba Stable on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UMBRELLAS.
Suit No. 732 of 1908.
R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailjee Sallemanjee.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very large quantity of different kinds of umbrellas, parasols, umbrella sticks, rods, holders, etc., also pieces of umbrella cloth and umbrella covers, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as cushioned sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, bedstead, upboards, almirah, chest-of-drawer, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, large size chatwood English safe.

6 Typewriters by Remington, Hamand, Remington and Yost.

One parcel of very amusing cinematograph films, about 3057 feet, of various subjects.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore hammerless gun, barrels choke by the known maker by D. and J. Frazer, in case.

By order of Messrs. R. H. Patuk & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting dealer, Mr. Esoofally Heptoola, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

4 pieces nickel skeleton open face watches.
2 pieces silver watches.
166 pieces ladies' electro gold plated hunting watches.
5 pieces electro gold plated hunting watches.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Pitaryjan alias Oomrajan Baroda walee, consisting of gold ornaments such as rings, necklet, chain, tora, pata, wristlets, ear-rings, silver ornaments, watch, wearing apparel, silver case, &c.

By order of Mr. A. S. Narielwala and on account and risk of Messrs. J. Lee & Sons., England.

3 trusses English chrome picking bands.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

One 14-16 H. P. 5 seated motor car Tope Tribune in thorough working order. new carburator.

1 victoria with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 " " victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, in Bank Street Fort, by order of the concerned:

1—24 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracq body Tonneau, complete with canopy to seat 5 persons and very roomy, maximum speed about 45 miles an hour, very little used and machinery in excellent condition and in thorough running order including sidebaskets.

1—5½ H. P. Single cylinder Geo. Richard Tonneau, to seat 4 persons, shop spoiled Machinery in good condition and running order.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "West View," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba (near the Railway Station and Tram Terminus) the valuable and artistic design polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Breslaner and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables and capoys, side and corner cabinets, handsome bedstead made to order, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrah, tiled top teapoys, hatstand, best-of-drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, sweet toned walnutwood cottage piano, Anglais ice-box with refrigerator, fancy table ornaments, marble clock, Jardiniers, satsuma jars, revolving bookstand, engravings and pictures, bone chicks, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, lamps, carpets, China matting, etc., the property of W. F. Bertram, Esq., proceeding home, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF FURNITURE AT LANOWLEE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th, and SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at old Khandala Road (or Rajoo Babaji Road), opposite the bungalow of Mr. Gooljee Singam, Lanowlee, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bed-room furniture by Robert, Breslaur and Devji Canji and others, consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumber-waggon, English mahogany sofas and chairs, cabinets, carved pier tables, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, uzoo-ay chairs, English flower vases, table ornaments, windproof lamps, English tower clocks, striking hour and half hours, Ice box with refrigerator, historical engravings and oil pictures, new home sewing machine, English 18-carat gold watch, velvet and Brussel's carpets, majolica jardiniers, rich glassware and crockery ware, cases of spoons, forks and knives, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BOMJEE STREET, NEAR THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the administrator of the estate of the late Kaikhusroo Meherban Irance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Homji Street in the Fort and Island of Bombay and containing by the admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less situate in A Ward, bearing Ward No. 1583, Street No. 6-8-10-12-14-16, and which is bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the Byramji Homji Lane, on the south by the Military Store House, on the north by the public road, and on the west by the property of Dinshawjee Cursetji Colah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Khoja Street, near Null Bazar.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 16th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Parwatibai, widow of Mohanjee Oodhawjee, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortage, dated the 22nd day of December, 1905, and made between the said Parwatibai, widow of Mohanjee Oodhawjee, of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Khoja Street in the Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2660 and New No. 9671, Old Survey No. 907 and New Survey No. 4350 and by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7249 and Street Nos. 125—27—29 containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Municipal compound, on or towards the west by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the north formerly by the House of Kesheo Somjee and now that of Maistree Thackersey Jetha and on or towards the south by the house of Davidas Mehta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanjee, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children or Ladies is also held at Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture
"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Consumption Can be Cured

Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist; whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 330, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

EDWIN MILLS & SON, 86, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6. Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents :—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, | HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.

Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

ASPINALL'S WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

¶ WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of flatted paint.

Manufactured by

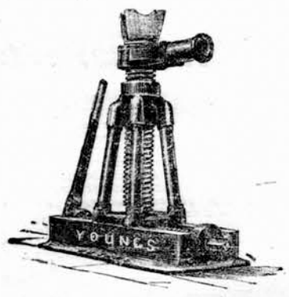
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.

Full Particulars and Samples from

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,

Haley Jacks,

Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

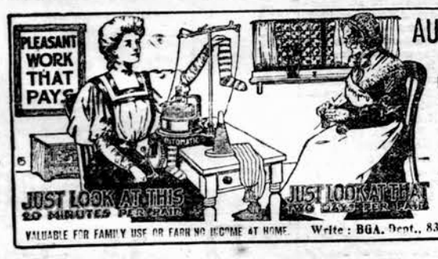
BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.


PLEASANT WORK THAT PAYS
JUST LOOK AT THIS
20 MINUTES PER PAIR
JUST LOOK AT THAT
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR FOR NO INCOME AT HOME

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

Write : BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years it has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wasting, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Street Lighting. **Useful for Municipalities**

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 7, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 cents Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines are manufactured and sold under the Patent "The New Brain and Nerve Food—ZAKOUBA." The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

C&B

By Special Warrant

Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			Rs. 85	63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1 2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	398

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch			Rs. 75	Rs 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece			Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do.	Clock	" 75	" 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs 10

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **250** Rs.

Some Users:

H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the **New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches**, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ **Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers**

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 16 Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited and Printed by F. MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.—Publishers Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co